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NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE HOLDS AN IMPORTANT SESSION



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, above, entertained the new British Ambassador to China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, and his Lady to dinner last evening.

PRESS MAGNATE IN HONG KONG

Lord Rothermere On Empress Boat

NOTHING TO SAY AT PRESENT

Lord Rothermere, the newspaper magnate, arrived in the Colony by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan this morning from Shanghai, and is travelling on the same vessel to Manila, where he will spend about a fortnight before returning to Hong Kong.

In an interview with members of the Press, Lord Rothermere stated that he had nothing to say at present, but that he would make a statement on his return from the Philippines. Travelling with Lord Rothermere is Mr. J. Morris, his secretary. Lord Rothermere showed the keenest interest in Hong Kong, asking several questions about trade conditions and the places of interest.

Lord Rothermere is the chief proprietor of the Daily Mail, the Daily Mirror, the London Evening News and other English newspapers, and is a younger brother of the late Lord Northcliffe. He has had a distinguished career and amongst many important posts he has held, was that of Air Minister in 1917-18.

Sixty-eight years of age, Lord Rothermere strikes one as being a very fit man for his age. His chief forms of sport are golf and tennis.

OPERATION ON HIGH SEAS

Performed By Ship's Surgeon

While the R.M.S. Empress of Japan was on the high seas, four days out of Honolulu, Ng Kai Shung, a third class passenger, was taken seriously ill and the ship's surgeon, Dr. N. Beattie, after examining the patient, decided that an operation was imperative if the patient's life was to be saved.

The man was taken to the operating theatre, which, incidentally, is equipped like any in a modern hospital, and with the assistance of Dr. D. W. MacMillan, of Los Angeles, Dr. Beattie performed the operation for a perforated duodenal ulcer. The operation lasted 45 minutes, but it was perfectly successful and the patient is now reported to be making excellent progress. He is being taken to a hospital here in order that he may rest for a week before returning to his home in Macau.

"DOUBLE TENTH" IN CANTON

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES TAKE PLACE

BRITISH AMBASSADOR FETED BY GENERALISSIMO

[From A Special Correspondent]

Canton, To-day.
To-day is the 25th National Day of the Republic of China. All Government offices, schools, public organisations and shops are closed for a holiday. Though Kwangtung is the native place of the originator of the Republic, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the place where the Chinese revolution started, the province has not been united to the Central Government in the strict sense for the last 24 years. This is the first Double Tenth on which the people of Canton have had the chance to celebrate the unification of China, and the absolute prohibitions of gambling and opium-smoking.

At 8 o'clock this morning a large gathering of people, including party, military and political officials, teachers and students and representatives of all the public bodies, are meeting in the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, where the celebrations are to be held. General Yu Hon-mow, Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung Province, will inspect a Guard of Honour at Yentung at 8.30 a.m. Later at 11.30 a.m., the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Tseng Yan-pu, will give a dinner party to the Consular bodies at Sha-meen at the Municipal Reception Hall. Besides the restaurants and entertainment places are all booked for private celebrations.

At 8 p.m. yesterday the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang invited Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen and Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen and their daughter to a dinner party at the Central Military Academy. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung and Mr. and Mrs. Chang Chun were present. Sir Hugh and Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen left the Academy at 10 p.m.

MAIRIE AT HONGKONG.
Mr. Wu Teh-chen lodged another strong protest against the Japanese marines' patrolling at Chapel, in Chinese territory, yesterday. It is reported that the Japanese blue jackets resumed patrolling in Hongkew and Chapel on Thursday.

The Japanese authorities have sent a protest to Mr. Yang Wing-tai, the Chairman of the Hupai Provincial Government, against the incident of a bomb being found in a Japanese drug and book store in Hankow. It is stated that the shop is in Chinese territory.

ANTI-STALIN PLOT

Prominent People Arrested

"CHINA MAIL" SPECIAL

Paris, To-day.
A new plot against M. Stalin has been discovered in Moscow, according to the *Matin*. Among those arrested in this connection are the former Ambassador to London, M. Sokolnikoff, the Ukrainian Soviet Leader, M. Kotshubinski, and the former director of the Soviet trade delegation to France, M. Piatakov. — Trans-Ocean Service.

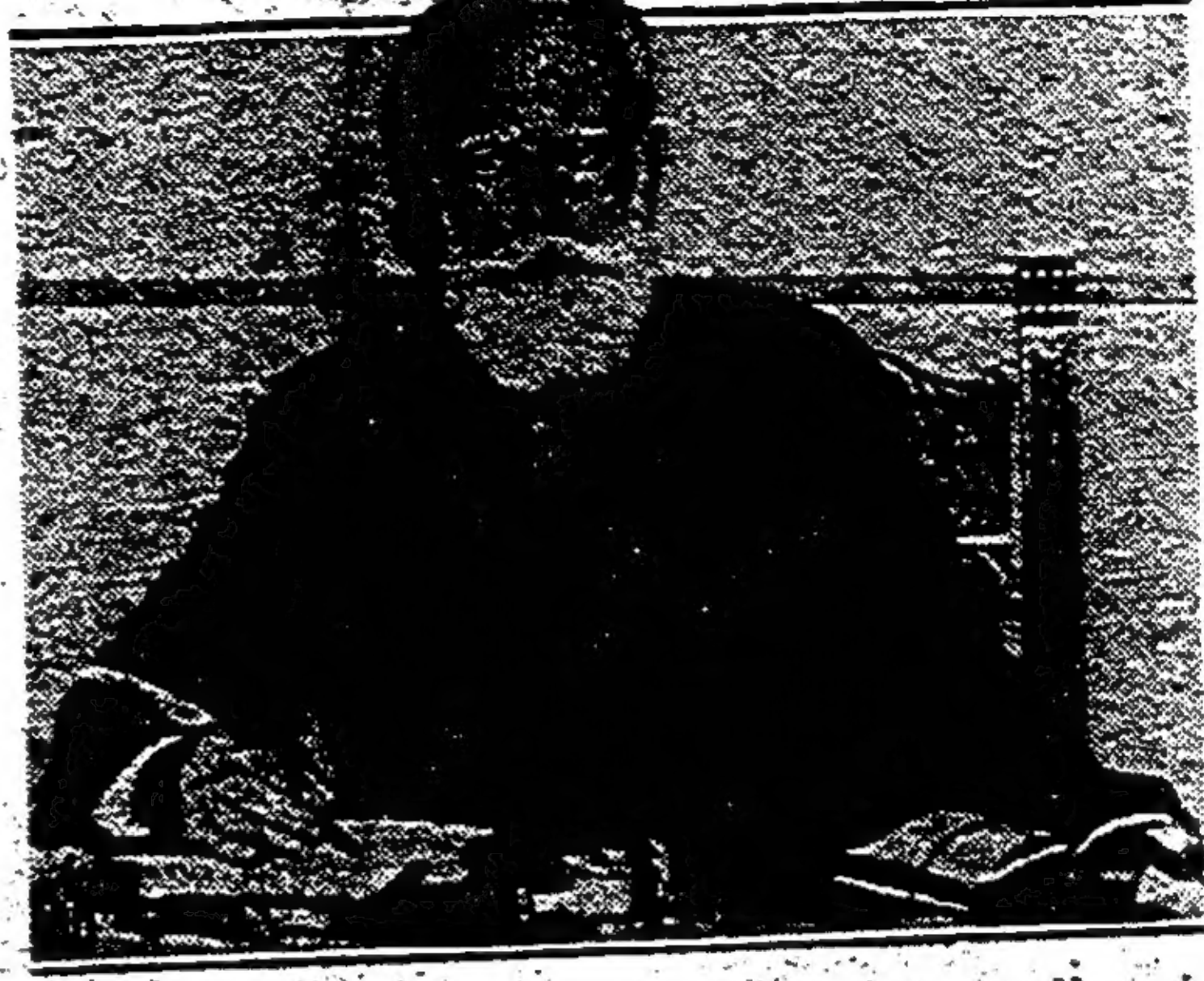
LORD HARTINGTON IN SINGAPORE

Naval and Air Bases Visited

London, To-day.
The Marquess of Hartington, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, on a visit to Australia to attend the centenary celebrations in South Australia, arrived in Singapore yesterday. He will inspect the air and naval bases in Singapore and the Malay Peninsula before continuing his journey to Australia. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.

JEAN BATTEN GOING STRONG

Batavia, To-day. — Miss Jean Batten passed over Batavia at 3.50 a.m. local time yesterday. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.



A recent picture of General Cabanellas, 62-year-old president of the Committee of National Defence (the rebel forces fighting the Government in Spain). This picture was taken at the headquarters of the rebel army in Burgos, Northern Spain.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB TENNIS MATCH

Britain Leading France 5-4

London, To-day.
Great Britain is leading France by 5 matches to 4 in the International Club lawn tennis series which commenced at Queen's Club yesterday, the outstanding features of which were H. W. "Bunny" Austin's win over Paul Destremean (France) by 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, while Jean Borotra, the veteran French Davis-Cup ace beat Charles Hare, one of England's coming players, by 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. — Reuter.

REBEL ATTACK ON TANKS

Another Engagement in Palestine

STRIKE MAY BE CALLED OFF

Jerusalem, To-day.

The Scots Fusiliers, the Bedford and Herts and the Lincolns are engaged in combat on the hills and ravines between Tulkarm and Nablus hunting rebels, following an engagement in the vicinity on Thursday, when rebels heavily attacked patrolling tanks. The British forces returned, the fire, and it is believed that 15 Arabs were killed or wounded. Two tanks broke down and spent the night in the open, guarded by four others, which rushed to the rescue. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.

CALLING OFF THE STRIKE?

Jerusalem: A joint conference between the first group of the Arab national committee and higher Arab committee unanimously accepted the proposed Arab rulers' appeal in connection with the termination of the strike. The text of the appeal, together with a manifesto, will be issued following a further conference with three other groups of national delegates. — Reuter.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been gazetted: —
Mr. J. Barrow to be District Officer North and to hold a Small Debts Court in the New Territories;
Mr. S. Balfour to be an Assistant to the Secretary for China Affairs;
Dr. D. J. Valentine to be Deputy Director of Medical Services;
Mr. K. Keen to be a Police Magistrate;
Mr. C. W. Haynes to be Assistant Assistant Mental Hospital Medical Department.

SHANGHAI LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS HERE

Not Country Club Team

ONLY GROUP OF PLAYERS

A team of Shanghai tennis and badminton players headed by Mr. T. G. Figgis and Mr. A. G. Meise, arrived in the Colony this morning by the R.M.S. Empress of Britain. Included in the party are J. G. Forbes, J. H. du Pac de Massoulies and A. Spagnoletti, while the ladies are Mrs. B. Krenov, runner-up in the Shanghai Ladies' singles championship, Mrs. Dvorjetz, Mrs. Burton and Miss P. Massey. All said they had had a thoroughly enjoyable trip and had kept fit by playing badminton. Mr. Figgis pointed out to a *China Mail* representative that the team was not a Country Club one, and that they were travelling as individuals in a private party. They had received the permission of the Shanghai L.T.A. to make the trip on the condition that it was not to be representative of Shanghai.

Mr. Figgis said that the visiting men were in his opinion, ranked as Extra "A" Class, or from 10 and 11 upwards, while the ladies were fairly strong, although probably not quite so good as the Colony stars.

For to-day's matches at the Chinese Recreation Club the Shanghai Mixed Doubles partnerships will be A. G. Meise and Mrs. E. Krenov, probably their best pair, J. du Pac de Massoulies and Miss P. Massey, their fourth string, while the second and third pairs will be J. G. Forbes and T. G. Figgis and Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Dvorjetz. These two pairings will be decided on the courts.

For to-morrow's matches when the Mainland Ladies' Doubles and Men's Doubles combinations will oppose the visitors, the Shanghai visitors will be represented by Mrs. B. Krenov and Mrs. Burton, and Mrs. Dvorjetz and Miss P. Massey, in the Ladies' Doubles. The Shanghai Men's pairings will probably be A. G. Meise and J. du Pac de Massoulies, and J. G. Forbes and T. G. Figgis.

LEAGUE REFORM PROPOSALS

Special Commission Appointed

Geneva, To-day.
The General Commission has decided to establish a committee composed of the Council and an unselected number of non-members of the Council, with the object of examining the problem of strengthening the authority of the League. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.

PORTUGAL'S THREAT TO WITHDRAW

ACCUSATIONS CREATE SERIOUS POSITION

RUSSIAN NOTE CIRCULATED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES?

London, To-day.
It is understood that Portugal yesterday morning threatened to leave the non-intervention committee, which sat for over four hours in the evening. The threat is understood to have been made after both the Portuguese and Italian delegates had vigorously denied the charges in a Spanish memorandum circulated to the committee by Britain. It is uncertain how serious a threat is intended.

Paris: It is understood that the French Premier, M. Leon Blum, who lunched with Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, yesterday, told him that the Soviet charges of violation of the non-intervention pact would not modify France's attitude to the principle of non-intervention in Spanish affairs. France would be prepared to accept the establishment of a neutral committee of enquiry, but would go no further. The French Government has asked the Ambassador in London to request a strict enquiry regarding the documents submitted by the Spanish Government to the League.

London, Later: Following the threat of Portugal yesterday morning to leave the non-intervention committee after a vigorous denial of the Spanish Government's charges by the Italian and Portuguese delegates, the Portuguese delegates did not attend the afternoon meeting, at which it is understood Signor Grandi violently attacked Russia, alleging that the Russian statement was circulated for propaganda purposes.

After sitting for 6½ hours the non-intervention committee rose at 9 p.m. A communiqué states that there was general agreement that it was imperative in the general interest that the complaints received should be subject to the most searching examination with the greatest possible speed.

The Italian Ambassador informed the committee that the Italian Government declined to accept any responsibility for any results which might follow, in the event of the non-intervention agreement's being annulled by the unilateral decision of one of the adhering States.

The Portuguese representative expressed his inability to participate in the discussion without the instructions of the Portuguese Government, to whom he had communicated the document, after which the representative left the meeting.

Major Attlee, the Labour leader, declared that there was abundant evidence that the non-intervention agreement was not being observed. The Labour Party insisted that if the agreement was not enforced the constitutional Government in Spain must have the restoration of its right to get arms.

OTHER VIEWS
The German representative took the view that the Russian communication was outside the competence of the committee and purely a political move.

The Soviet representative repudiated the allegations of the Italian representative, and insisted on the need for the adoption of the measures to stop violations of the agreement. It is understood that the committee has decided that the committee should approach the Portuguese Government with a view to securing the return of the Portuguese delegate. — Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT
Paris: The Soviet Russian threat no longer to adhere to the non-intervention pact is naturally greeted by the Communist paper *Humanite* as well as by the Socialist organ *Ere Nouvelle*. The latter states that the Soviet Note provides a justification for those in France that now campaign for French intervention in Spain.

In a despatch from Geneva the *Petit Parisien* states that Geneva circles ask the question whether the attempts at non-intervention are a last-minute attempt to save the Spanish Republic, or whether they are a last-minute attempt to save the Spanish Republic. — Reuter.

FURTHER RIVAL CLAIMS

Rail Communications Severed?

GRIM FIGHTING AT OVIEDO

London, To-day.
The insurgents continue to close in round Madrid, but their claims to have severed the rail communications of the capital by the capture of Sigüenza and the bombing of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway is disputed. Madrid declares that the line to Aranjuez has been repaired and the traffic resumed.

A grim battle is raging at Oviedo, where Asturian miners penetrated the city in an attempt to overcome the insurgent garrison. Many of the buildings are on fire and the losses are high.

The Government claims to have routed 900 insurgents near Grullas while they were on their way to relieve Oviedo, and also claim to have defeated 4,000 insurgents at Bujaraloz, a sector on the Aragon front. The insurgents claim that they have occupied Almaraz, the terminus of the railway to Madrid via Naval Carnero, and to have also heavily bombed Malaga, Alicante and Barcelona. — Reuter.

SPANISH GOLD IN PARIS

Paris: Cases of gold in Government coins are now arriving daily from Spain on board French or Spanish steamers and planes, according to the *Figaro*, which adds that gold has been deposited in various banks of Toulouse and Paris. At the same time, so the paper adds, an account of 150,000,000 francs has been opened at one of the American Banks in Paris in the name of the new Spanish Ambassador.

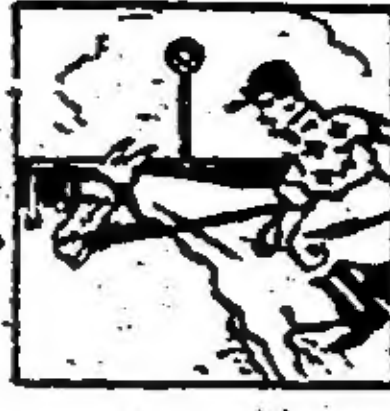
The paper is of the opinion that the action of France in taking charge of this gold plainly indicates prejudice in favour of one camp, and is therefore contrary to the non-intervention pact. — Trans-Ocean Service.

PEPPER SALES CONTROL COMMITTEE

London, To-day. — Following its recent action withdrawing as a seller, the Pepper Sales Control Committee yesterday announced that it is prepared to sell pepper for hand at 4½d. and 5½d. per lb. — Reuter.



Sporting Page



CLUB MEET RIFLES IN FEATURE MATCH OF TO-DAY'S SOCCER

SHANGHAI TENNIS PLAYERS

VISITORS AND ISLAND TO CLASH

COLONY TEAMS NOT SETTLED

(By "REFEREE")

THE outstanding sports feature of the week-end and of next week is the visit of the Shanghai tennis and badminton players, who arrived in the Colony this morning by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, and, weather permitting, they will commence their programme with a series of Mixed Doubles matches against a Selected Hong Kong combination at the Chinese Recreation Club to-day.

Members of the Shanghai Country Club team are J. G. Forbes (Shanghai Cricket Club), J. H. du Pac de Massoules (French Club), A. G. Meise (French Club), T. G. Figgis (Country Club), A. Spagnoletti (French Club), Mrs. B. Krenov (French Club), Mrs. Dvorjetz (Russian Ladies' Club), Mrs. Burton (Country Club) and Miss P. Massey (Country Club).

Owing to the very short notice given the various Club officials have been unable to nominate their various players for the matches and those given below are pending confirmation. Lee Wai-tong, who was invited to play, is unable to do so as he has to play soccer to-morrow and does not wish to tire himself, while Tennis Kwok, one of the most improved of the Chinese Recreation Club players, is away from the Colony.

Tsui Wai-pui, the Colony singles champion, is only able to play to-day as he is not able to get away from his office in time to participate during the week-day matches.

In spite of all these handicaps, however, I feel sure that both the Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Mainland teams will acquit themselves very favourably in the eyes of the visitors.

Complete Programme

The full programme is as follows:
To-day
Country Club v. Hong Kong Island (Men's and Ladies' Doubles matches at C.R.C. 3 p.m.)

To-morrow
Country Club v. Kowloon (Mixed Doubles at K.C.C. 3 p.m.)
Monday
Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts, 3.30 p.m.)

Tuesday
Country Club v. Hong Kong Island (Mixed Doubles, C.R.C. courts, 3.30 p.m.)

SELECTED TEAMS

The following are the selected local teams:

Hong Kong
Ladies: Mrs. E. E. Litton and Miss R. Rumjahn, Miss R. Perry and Mrs. C. C. Chin.
Men: H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn, Lee Wai-tong and in Tak-chuk.
Mixed: Tsui Wai-pui and Miss R. Rumjahn, E. D. Rumjahn and Miss R. Perry, S. A. Rumjahn and Mrs. C. C. Chin, in Tak-chuk and Mrs. Litton.

Kowloon
Ladies: Mrs. N. Wilson and Mrs. W. A. B. Dowling, Miss M. Griffiths and Miss A. Mackenzie.
Men: E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung.

Mixed: W. C. Hung and Miss M. Griffiths.
A. E. P. Guest and Miss A. Mackenzie.

A. L. Sullivan and Mrs. N. Wilson, Capt. Milne and Mrs. W. A. B. Dowling.
Subject to confirmation, a dinner, followed by a dance, will be held in honour of the visitors at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Monday night.

TENNIS TITLE FOR CLARK

G. Clark, the Kowloon Cricket Club "A" Division tennis player, won the Army Singles Tennis Championship last evening, when he beat Sgt. King, R.A.P.C. In the final by three sets, the scores being 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. The match was played on the Hong Kong Area ground at Sookunpoo.

RUGBY UNION TEST

Dunedin, N.Z., September 12.—New Zealand beat Australia in the second Rugby Union Test match by 38 points to 13 to-day. New Zealand also won the first Test last week by 11 points to 6.

On Busman's Holiday



Kay Stammers, left, Britain's greatest threat, and Caroline Babcock, California tennis star, content themselves with watching the opening games at Forest Hills, New York. Later they both failed in the battle for the women's national championship, which Miss Alice Marble won from Miss Helen Jacobs.

TRAGEDY AVERTED IN V.R.C. POOL

STAND COLLAPSES AT INTER-SCHOOL SWIMMING SPORTS

THE quick action of several spectators, judges and competitors prevented what might have been a major tragedy at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday afternoon, when the bamboo walk bordering the main stand, on the fringe of the bath, collapsed under the strain of several hundred children, who were eagerly watching the 200 Yards Relay and who were thus thrown into the water, happily with no casualties, although several kiddies were on the point of drowning.

Chan Shek-pui, the well known Chinese Athletic goalkeeper, water-polo player and badminton player, who was the starter, dived fully-clothed over the bamboo remains to the rescue of a small child who was about to give up all hope in the mad scramble for safety, when he was grasped under the armpits and hauled to safety.

(Continued on Page 3)

Rapier's Selections

RACE NO. 1—
SOLDIER OF BRITAIN
OAK BAY
DIANA BAY
Outsider — King's Warden

RACE NO. 2—
BRIGHT VIEW
PONTIAC BAY
RIBBLE
Outsider — King's Bounty

RACE NO. 3—
ELECTRON
BAG TOR
VIKEN TOR
Outsider — Bobnik Star

RACE NO. 4—
ROSE EVELYN
THE GORILLA
WILD CAT
Outsider — Stopwatch

RACE NO. 5—
NIGHT VIEW
GOLD COIN
RACING BOY
Outsider — Pride Of Tsingtao

RACE NO. 6—
BEAR-CLAW
MISTAKE BAY
KING'S FANCY
Outsider — Cyclamen Bay

RACE NO. 7—
RANGER
PERFECT DAY
VIOLET QUEEN
Outsider — Snowy River

RACE NO. 8—
YTHAN
AMBERLEY
HIGH HONOUR
Outsider — New Star

DAILY DOUBLE: — NIGHT VIEW AND RANGER

THRILLING GAME IS ANTICIPATED

RECREIO & EAST LANCS. MATCH POSTPONED

KOWLOON EXPECTED TO BEAT KOWLOON CHINESE

(By "ROVER")

THRILLING soccer should be the order of the day at the Valley this afternoon when the Hong Kong Football Club and the Rifles, hitherto unbeaten teams, clash in the First Division of the League, and the winners will probably furnish an indication as to who will be South China "A's" strongest challengers for the title.

Both teams will remain unchanged from last week and as a result the Club, who are in a deadly mood at the present moment, having scored 12 goals without reply, are expected to win, although by only a small margin. The Club have at last found their almost perfect front line of attack, and, with their present formidable intermediate line, should hold the soldiers' attack.

Ferguson and Hartigan, of the Rifles, will need plenty of watching and in this direction Hill and Drown, the Club right full-back and half-back respectively, will have their hands full. Forrow, the Club pivot, is in splendid fettle at the moment and will probably prove more than a match for Ferguson, the opposing leader.

The senior match between the East Lanes. and the Recreio scheduled for Sookunpoo has been postponed as many of the Portuguese players have left the Colony for Macau. This match will probably take place during mid-week in the near future.

(Continued on Page 3)

UNINTERESTING JUNIOR CARD TO-DAY

Service Teams Should Win All-Round

NAVY STILL FORMIDABLE COMBINATION

(By "ROVER")

There is no game in the Second Division of the Football League to-day which gives promise of any interest and the Service teams in all cases are expected to have no difficulty in overcoming their opponents.

Following their great performance against the Navy last week, the Rifles are now conceded a good chance of winning this division if they continue to show the same form.

(Continued on Page 3)

League Football Teams For This Week-End

FIRST DIVISION	
Police v. McHardy, Blackburn and Pope; Parker, Gough and North; Manning, Green, Johnston, Morrison and Moss.	Hughes, Harrison, Sullivan, Bumster and Davies.
Fusiliers: Rowlands, Keating and Wheeler; Wanklyn, Cresty and Taylor; Parry, Dennis, Evans, Talbot and Roberts.	East Lanes: Williams; Harwood and Ball; Cox, Carroll and Power; Swain, Radcliffe, Hazenworth, Mather and Taley.
Club: Rodgers, Strange and Hill; Drown, Forrow and E. Strange; Fowler, Flemming, Elliot, Wilson and Bickford.	Rifles: Bramwell; Coyle and Wilson; McCauley, Kinney and Muddock; Farrell, Wilson, Godney, Boyd and Kaye.
St. Joseph's: E. Marques; Costa and Souza; Castro, Hossain, and Elms; Castilho, Delgado, Leonard Ward and Fernandes.	Engineers: Sellack; Coleman and Bevil; Woods, Boyle and Worrell; George, Hurs, Darby, Howlett and Callard.
South China: "B" Wong; Wah-lai; Chung, Pui-lun and Leung; In-chun; Yan Wah-bing, Lam Tak-po and Henry Young; Lee Wing-on; Chas Tak-lai, Ng Po Kui, Lai Shing-wing and Lee Shek-yun.	East Lanes: "B" Wong; Wah-lai; Chung, Pui-lun and Leung; In-chun; Yan Wah-bing, Lam Tak-po and Henry Young; Lee Wing-on; Chas Tak-lai, Ng Po Kui, Lai Shing-wing and Lee Shek-yun.
Kowloon Chinese: Wong Cheung; Chan Hong-kwong and Mak Shun-bong; Ho Chor-yin, Lai Kwok-chui and Wong Wing-hon; Tam Kwong-mun; Young Kam-po, An Yung-ming, Chow Man-chee and Wu Tin-po.	St. Joseph's: Bur; Victor and Ar-cull; Wilkinson, Rumjahn and Bakar or Castro; Hassan, A. K. Omar, A. O. Omar, J. Tavenas and W. Sprinkle.
Rifles: Connor; Pickering and Stevens; McCormick, Moore and Miller; Erwin, Stevens, Ferguson, Killen and Hartigan.	E. Police: Whalley; Salter, and Greig; Herit, Brittain and Campbell; Ware; Hutchinson; Williams, Green and Bentley.
SECOND DIVISION	
Fusiliers: Saunders; Slack and Gaidley; Ellis, Grindley and Jones;	

Hard Climb To Top



FREDERIC JAMES ELMS, the St. Joseph's left-half, was born in Hong Kong and received his early education at St. Joseph's College. In 1921 he went to Tientsin to continue his studies and while there played for his school in the Second Division at centre-half and on the left-wing.

Returning to Hong Kong in 1923, he was given a trial with St. Joseph's, but could not earn a place in the team and did not play for several seasons. He returned to the field in 1931, when he was instrumental in raising the Radio Sports Club football team and entering them in the Third Division, playing for them first at centre-half and later at centre-forward. He remained with them till the middle of the 1935 season, when he transferred to St. Joseph's, for whom he was tried on the right-wing, where he failed. Given another chance, at left-half, Elms came into his own and has retained this position ever since.

Handicapped by lack of weight and height and the ability to clear strongly, Elms' chief assets are his speed in tackling and his clever distribution.

Playing in front of A. V. Gosano (now with Recreio), Elms was prominent as a left-half in his first year of senior football and received recognition when he was chosen as left-half in the Governor's Cup competition and the "Sunday Herald" Charity Cup competition, when he played for Portugal.

He was given his first Interport trial in 1935, but lost his place to C. Parker of the Police, while he was also given a trial the following year. He has played in most representative games in Hong Kong and represented the Association against the All-China soccer team prior to their departure for Berlin.

WEEK-END CRICKET MATCHES

All-Day Game At The H.K.C.C.

POLICE V PRESS ON SUNDAY

An all-day cricket match will be played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground to-day between teams drawn from members of the Club, this being in the nature of the second trial game of the season.

In the first trial last week, very promising form was shown by some of the players and it is hoped that in the all-day match to-day, with the Extra time at their disposal, a more thorough trial will be given to some of the younger players.

Trial matches will also be played at the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Indian Recreation Club. To-morrow, the Indians will engage the East Lanes in a friendly, while the Police R.C. will be at home to the Hong Kong Press.

LADIES HOCKEY MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Ladies' Hockey Association will be held at the Gloucester Hotel next Friday. All members are specially requested to be present.

MAMAK TOURNEY DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS

Twenty-Two Teams To Compete

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED

(By "STICKS")

At a meeting of the Mamak Hockey Tournament, held at St. Andrew's Church Hall last evening, Mr. G. Clark, the Kowloon Cricket Club tennis player, was unanimously elected Hon. Secretary in the place of Mr. L. Tyler, who was elected to that post at the annual meeting but who has since resigned.

Capt. G. W. P. Kimin presided, and was supported by Messrs. A. E. P. Guest and A. Austen, assistant Hon. Secretaries, N. A. E. Mackay, Hon. Treasurer, and representatives of all the clubs taking part in the tournament.

(Continued on Page 3)



WRESTLING MATCHES AT ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Two excellent wrestling matches are anticipated at the Alhambra Theatre at 11 a.m. to-morrow when Jagat Singh, one of the best known exponents of the American all-in sport, will meet Young Aguinado, the Filipino Typhoon, in four 10-minute rounds, while in a preliminary bout Harban Singh will meet Arjan Singh over a similar number of rounds. Advance bookings can be made at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres, the prices being \$2.20, \$1.10 and 55 cts. (including tax).

(Continued from Column 5)

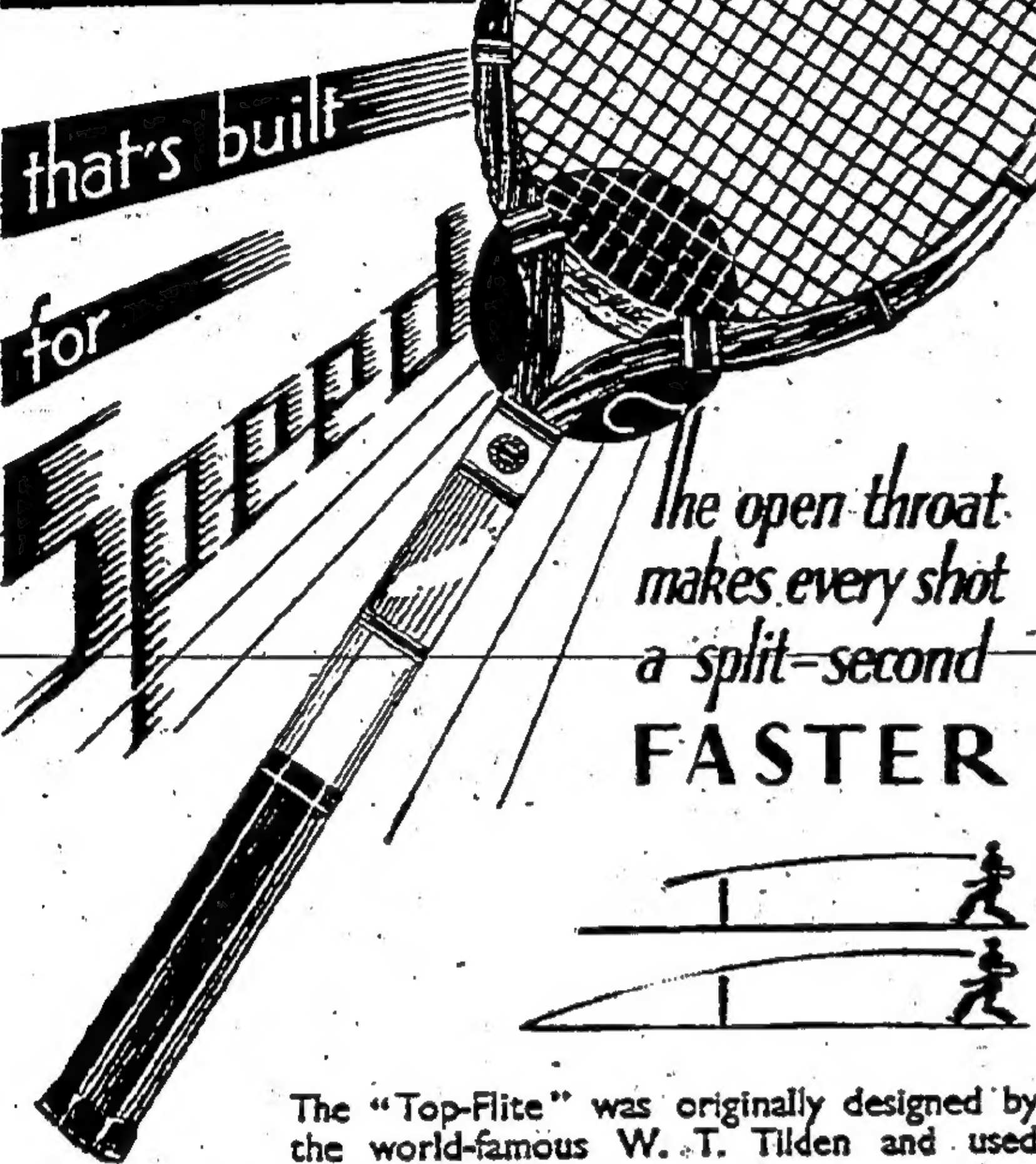
East Lanes: "B" Wong; Wah-lai; Chung, Pui-lun and Leung; In-chun; Yan Wah-bing, Lam Tak-po and Henry Young; Lee Wing-on; Chas Tak-lai, Ng Po Kui, Lai Shing-wing and Lee Shek-yun.

THE
HONG KONG
PENINSULA HOTEL:
HONG KONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

&
SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL.
HOTELS,
LIMITED

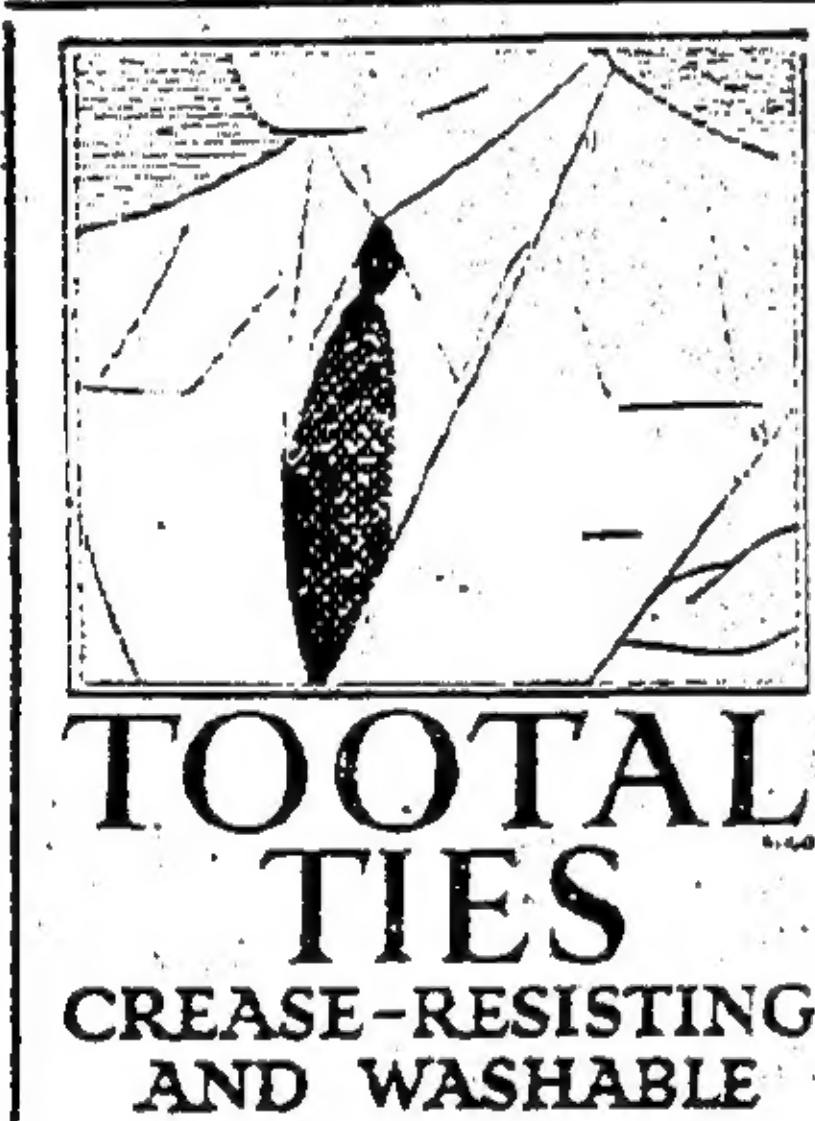
In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peiping

AMERICAN SPALDING "TOP-FLITE" A Racket



The "Top-Flite" was originally designed by the world-famous W. T. Tilden and used by him in all his most famous successes.

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\$50,000 OFFERED TO F. J. PERRY

Promoter O'Brien
Still Trying

TENNIS CHAMPION AND
PROFESSIONAL CAREER

New York, N.Y.,

September 5.
The offer of \$50,000 made to Fred Perry by Bill O'Brien has been confirmed. Perry is widely reported by sports writers here to be about to cash in on his fame. It is said that his wife, Helen Vinson, the screen actress, has persuaded him that it would be wise to turn his skill to profit while he is still at the peak of his game.

Mr. O'Brien has ambitious plans for a new tennis troupe with Perry and Ellsworth Vines. Vines is reported in the "New York Post" to be ready and eager to meet Perry in a series of exhibition games on a worldwide tour.

If O'Brien could have his way he would persuade Bryan ("Bitty") Grant also to turn professional. Grant would then play Lester Stofen in the O'Brien tennis circus—a "pigma" and "giant" act that the promoter thinks would be a great success with the public.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI TENNIS PLAYERS

(Continued from Page 2)

The Rifles are now playing well and should easily account for the Club, who, although they have several good individuals in the team, lack combination and understanding.

Navy Are Formidable
Still able to call on their first team players, the Navy should easily dispose of South China. Begler, last year's First Division player, will be at full-back, while McLeod and Gauld will have to be watched closely in the forward line.

The Engineers will probably collect many goals in the game with Eastern, whose defence is not strong enough to stem the forward line of the Sappers, who, besides playing good football, are on the heavy side.

With Sullivan, Bumster and Harrison in the Fusiliers' forward line, the Athletic defence will have a strenuous afternoon. The latter team are composed of new players, and with more experience will soon be doing well.

Third Division Ties
The Third Division games promise to be more evenly contested. The European Police meet the Saints, who should win. Green will be leading the Police forward line, supported by Willerton and Hutchinson, and these three may prove too much for the light half-back line of the Saints, composed of Rumjahn Wilkinson and Razack.

The Saints are fortunate in having St. Victor and O. el Arculli, at full-back.

Another good game should be witnessed between the Medicals and the Ordnance Corps. Harrison, a newcomer, with a big reputation from Shanghai, and leader of the Medical team, has not yet struck his best form, though he played well in the last two games. Riley a newcomer to the Ordnance and Duffield, last year's chief goal-scorer, are the outstanding players for the Ordnance.

Sunday's Games
The Liga Portuguesa cannot afford to take things easily in their game against Kwong Wah as the latter have several good Chinese players in the team, though they have not yet quite settled down to each other's play.

To-morrow Lyemnn should register their first win of the season when they meet the Chinese Police in the Second Division, while a good game should be witnessed between the East Lancers and Stonecutters.

In the only Third division game, the Service Corps and the Engineers should be featured in an even game.

NEW GROUNDSMAN AT FENNERS

J. Haylock has been appointed groundsmen at Fenners, Cambridge, in succession to D. Hayward, who is retiring. Haylock was Hayward's assistant, and has been at Fenners 26 years.



Cpl. Gregson, the Hong Kong Area Diving champion, is a member of the Army swimming team which will leave for Singapore on October 23.

B. F. MCCABE WILL PLAY RUGBY FOR THE "WASPS"

Famous Half-Miler's
Winter Training

HIS BRAVE EFFORT IN
OLYMPIC GAMES

(By "The Twelfth Man")

London, September 12.
A tall, rather heavily built dark haired young man turned out at right half-back for the Old Fincheians in a F.A. Amateur Cup tie against Finchley to-day. He was B. F. McCabe, the well-known Olympic half miler, who has put away his track shoes for the next six months to return to the football field.

It is as a runner that McCabe is best known, but right from his school-days he has been a football enthusiast, and prefers it as a means of keeping fit in the winter rather than going over the country, as some middle distance runners do.

McCabe has a typically British outlook on sport. He plays his games because he likes them, and although he has achieved fame as a runner, he has sampled many other sports.

Two Big Matches
Both codes of football interest him immensely. At school, at Christ's College, Finchley, he played soccer, and was good enough to play for two years in the English Public Schools' eleven. Naturally he also played for his old boys.

But two seasons ago McCabe became interested in Rugby, and has since played for the Wasps "A" fifteen.

A Brave Effort
Both McCabe and J. V. Powell, his colleague in the 800 metres team for the Olympic Games, are members of London Athletic Club. McCabe is a sound rather than a brilliant half miler, but his name will go down in history as the only man to make a really determined effort to retain for Britain her Olympic 800 metres supremacy.

He was the only Britisher to reach the Olympic final, and though he was beaten, no bigger hearted runner has ever appeared to make such a brave effort as McCabe did for Britain.

WORLD TITLE FIGHT HITCH

Lewis Insists On
"No Foul Rule"

London, September 16.
No intimation had reached Wembley yesterday that, as suggested by a cable from Pittsburgh, the manager of John Henry Lewis was demanding further concessions for the fight between Lewis and Len Harvey for the light-heavy-weight championship of the world, at Wembley, on November 3.

Gus Greenlee, Lewis's manager, is reported to have said that he would stipulate that the fight should take place under the rules of the New York State Athletic Commission.

This would mean the operation of the notorious "no foul" rule, which is not recognised by the British Boxing Board of Control.

MAMAK TOURNEY DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

In view of the fact that 22 entries had been received, it was decided that it would be impossible to fulfil a full programme of tournament matches, so that the meeting favoured splitting the competition into two sections.

Draw Made

A draw was then made in order to decide which teams would participate in the "A" Division and which in the other division, the result of the draw being—

"A" Division:—H. M. S. Adventure, H. M. S. Duncan, H. Q. Wing (Rifles), "A" Coy (Rifles), "B" Coy (Rifles), "B" Coy (Fusiliers) 24th Heavy Battery (R. A.) Engineers, Nomads, Argonauts "B" and C. B. A.
"B" Division:—H. M. S. Berwick, H. M. S. Dainty, "C" Coy (Rifles), "D" Coy (Rifles), "D" Coy (Fusiliers), R. A. O. C., Signals, Argonauts "A", K. I. T. C., "B", Radio and K. I. T. C. "B".

No Difference

It was stated that the division of the teams into two sections did not imply any difference in the strength of the respective sides, and the meeting agreed that the winners of the "A" section will meet the winners of the "B" to decide the Tournament champions, the final to be a series of three matches between the two top teams.

Executive Committee

The following were elected to serve on the Executive Committee, in conjunction with Capt. G. W. P. Kimm, the Hon. Secretary, the two assistant Hon. Secretaries, and the Hon. Treasurer:—Army Representatives: Spr. Wallace and C/Serg. Kerr Navy Representatives: To be appointed later, and Civilian Representatives: R. C. Reed and E. J. Marques.

LONDON BICYCLE RACE WON BY GERMAN TEAM

London, September 27. — The second London six-day bicycle race ended to-day with a victory of the German cyclists Killan and Vohel, with Aerts and Buyse of Belgium being second. The winning German team covered a distance of 3119.85 kilometres in 143 hours. Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.



LOVELOCK'S GRAND FINALE

To Study Athletic
Conditions

RAMPLING TOO OLD TO
CONTINUE

(By "LEIGHTON")

London, October 1.

Jack Lovelock will on Saturday next run what, in his own words, is his "last race for all practical purposes," at Princeton Bowl. He is to try to win for the second time "the Mile of the Century" against the best athletes in the United States.

His opponents will be Glenn Cunningham, his old rival; Phil Edwards, the coloured Canadian; Douglas Lash, two mile world record holder; and Frank Romani, who ran fourth in Berlin. Bonthron and Venzke are not competing.

Lovelock left England on September 16 in the Queen Mary. "I have never yet hit two peaks in one season, and I trained solely to win in Berlin," he said before leaving "but I have not gone stale and hope to win."

To Study Conditions

Later he is going to New Zealand as the guest of the Government to study athletic conditions, and he will be back in England early in the New Year, ready to become a doctor.

Referring to Rampling's "Too old at 27" statement Lovelock said:

"He is right, so far as he is concerned, for it is a matter for the individual. I am finishing at 26, after five and a half years' running in England. Another man might not be too old at 35."

[San Romani won the "Mile of the Century" from Lovelock in 4 mins. 9 secs.—Sp. Ed.]

TRAGEDY AVERTED IN V.R.C. POOL

(Continued from Page 2)

N. Booker, A. Keown, Ng Kit-man, Chan Chun-nam and other swimmers also performed very good work and the bottom of the pool was scoured by L. Rosa-Pereira, the Górgy diving champion, who later gave an exhibition.

Good Swimming

The standard of swimming on the whole was excellent and several brilliant efforts were recorded, Chan Chun-nam, of St. Joseph's College, returning the good time of 2 mins. 21.4-10 secs. for the 200 yards free-style.

The 100 Yards free-style was also swum in very good time, Ng Tsan-man clocking 61.2-10 secs.

Following the gala, Mrs. G. R. Sayer, wife of the Director of Education, distributed the prizes.

Results were:—
100 Yards free-style:—1. Ng Tsan-man (Queen's C.), 2. Ip Hon-chen (St. J.), 3. Lai Kwan-lau (W. Yan). Time: 61.2-10 secs.

50 Yards back-stroke:—1. Kwok Hon-ming (St. J.), 2. A. K. Romjahn (St. J.), 3. Au Yiu-chow (La. S.). Time: 34 secs.

200 Yards breast-stroke:—1. Chung Yiu-hing (W. Yan), 2. Chan Man-poo (W. Yan), 3. Lai Yu-tung (St. P.). Time: 2 mins. 53 secs.

50 Yards free-style:—1. Lee Cheung-hing (St. S.), 2. Ip Hon-chen (St. J.), 3. Ng Tsan-man (Queen's). Time: 27 secs.

Diving:—1. G. Sander (C.B.S.), 2. Oh King-wan (St. Ste.), 3. Ip Hon-chen (St. J.).

150 Yards Medley Relay:—1. Wah Yan College, 2. St. Joseph's College, 3. St. Stephen's College. Time: 1 min. 38 secs.

50 Yards breast-stroke:—1. Wong Yu-man (Wah Yan), 2. Tang In-ming (W. Yan), 3. Ip Yu-pak (La. S.). Time: 34.5-10 secs.

100 Yards back-stroke:—1. Ng Chen-man (Queen's), 2. Kwok Hon-ming (St. J.), 3. A. K. Romjahn (St. J.). Time: 37.8-10 secs.

200 Yards free-style:—1. Chan Chun-nam (St. J.), 2. N. D. Booker (C.B.S.), 3. Ng Kit-man (Queen's). Time: 2 mins. 21.4-10 secs.

100 Yards breast-stroke:—1. Tsang In-ming (W. Yan), 2. Wong In-ming (Wah Yan), 3. Wong Li-siew (St. Ste.). Time: 76.6-10 secs.

200 Yards free-style relay:—1. St. Joseph's, 2. Wah Yan, 3. La Salle, 4. St. Stephen's. Time: 1 min. 54 secs.

FINAL STANDING

Wah Yan 28 points.
St. Joseph's 27 points.
St. Stephen's 25 points.
Queen's College 22 points.
Central British 8 points.
La. Salle 6 points.
St. Paul's 1 point.
D. B. S. 0 points.

Programme For Ninth Extra Race Meeting

Below is the programme for the Ninth Extra Race Meeting to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, October 24, at 2 p.m. Entries close on Thursday, October 15:—

1. 2.00 P.M.—October Handicap.—Winner \$600. Second \$250. Third \$150. For China Ponies. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. One and a Quarter Miles.

2. 2.30 P.M.—Queensland Handicap.—Winner \$450. Second \$250. Third \$150. For Australian Ponies. "A" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. One Mile.

3. 3.00 P.M.—Connaught Handicap.—Second Section.—Winner \$450. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. "C" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and In (About One Mile 155 Yards).

4. 3.30 P.M.—Connaught Handicap.—First Section.—Winner \$450. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. "C" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and In (About One Mile 155 Yards).

5. 4.00 P.M.—Wyndham Handicap.—Winner \$500. Second \$225. Third \$125. For China Ponies. "B" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. One and a Quarter Miles.

6. 4.30 P.M.—Ballarat Handicap.—Winner \$450. Second \$250. Third \$150. For Australian Ponies. "B" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and In (About One Mile 155 Yards).

7. 5.00 P.M.—Connaught Handicap.—First Section.—Winner \$450. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China Ponies. "C" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and In (About One Mile 155 Yards).

8. 5.30 P.M.—Kwongtung Handicap.—Winner \$400. Second \$175. Third \$100. For China Ponies. "D" Class. Jockey Allowance. Entrance \$5. One Mile.

Daily Double Event: Fifth and Seventh Races.



THRILLING GAME IS ANTICIPATED

(Continued from Page 2)

The Athletic entertain the Fusiliers at Caroline Hill, and although the former have lost all of last year's players, they should extend the soldiers, who are, however, expected to win. Talbot is in his best form at the moment and if he keeps this up he will again be a serious contender for interport honours.

The one remaining First Division encounter to-day should produce an exciting clash between Kowloon and the Kowloon Chinese. Kowloon have just about found their feet after a poor beginning and, following last week's performance when they held South China "B" to a draw of 1-1, they are expected to win to-day's clash.

Knox Should Score
D. Knox, the Kowloon leader, will be more than a match for Lai Kwok-chiu, the former Athletic captain, while Bliss and his hard-working halves, Paddy Boyd and Roberts, are a difficult obstacle to surmount on most occasions.

To-morrow, the Police, who have not yet struck their best form, and St. Joseph's, one of the surprise combinations of the season, clash in the First Division, and it will not surprise me to see the latter record another win.

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'Dewar's'
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Hong Kong, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1936

China Looks Forward

The celebration of the "Double Tenth" this year undoubtedly holds more significance than it does ordinarily. We are apt to measure our periods of time in certain well-defined stages. With national events, 25 years, 50 years and 100 years seem individually to bring one epoch to an end and the beginning of another. Just as the individual makes an annual stock-taking at the New Year, so nations and peoples examine their accomplishments at the ends of these periods and, metaphorically if not actually, open a new chapter in their national lives. Hence this year's "Double Tenth" signifies, not a full-stop, but a hiatus for stock-taking for the nation that is China. And this is probably the first time for centuries that one has been able to use the phrase with any regard for actualities. The exact significance of China's national day is brilliantly analysed in a special article by Mr. M. K. Lo printed on this page; there is very little more, therefore, to add to what he says there. But it is impossible, in this connection, to lay too much stress on the work of the one man who has been able to accomplish everything that has emerged from the storm and stress of the country's "growing pains."

When the history of the times comes to be written one thing in particular will surely be recognised: that without its "strong man" the movement towards Statehood of modern China would most probably have been infinitely longer drawn out than in fact it has been. Indeed, it appears to have gained considerable momentum with every threat to its existence. The work of the early revolutionaries should not be belittled. They gave the already crumbling structure of the old dynasty the first push that caused it to be devoured by its own flames; in turn they schemed and devised for the building up of something permanent and worthwhile from the smouldering ruins. But the process of reconstruction has been slow and painful, impeded as it was for years by the very abuses, in other forms, from which the ancient structure suffered. The whole fabric of the nation was eaten through by the selfish exploitation of war-lords, each battenning on the people, each concerned only with his own devices for his own aggrandisement.

To-day China boasts a unity of purpose and design, which has very largely been forged by outside circumstances, but for which, nevertheless, much the greater part of the credit must go to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. One may presume that the selfish aggression to which the country has been subjected in the last few years may of its own accord have effected that coming-together process which means national cohesion. But even that natural process needed the directing genius which the Generalissimo has brought to bear upon it. The abstract desire to this end of the people needed to be unified and made one—personified, so to speak, in a single leader who could gather the threads together and weave them into a stout strand. Here is where the value of Chiang Kai-shek's services to his country is most evident. He has stayed the process of disintegration which was only his struggle.

RECENT CHINESE HISTORY

Canton's Relations With Nanking

ABLE SUMMARY PUBLISHED

"Reflections of the Recent Canton Revolt and After," by K. R. Vaidya, Editor-in-Chief, *Canton Daily Sun* and *Canton Truth* (National Publishers, Ltd., Canton).

This book is a collection of articles which originally appeared as leading articles in the *Canton Daily Sun*. They are gathered together in response to the demands of many people who expressed a wish that they should be re-published in convenient form. They cover the period July 20 to August 13, 1935, and also included in the book is a leader which was to have appeared in the *Canton paper* on June 5, but was censored by the Chen Chiang regime and suppressed.

The writer states in his preface that he aims "to elucidate in an appreciative manner the purely nationalistic outlook of China's leading statesmen, as represented by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who are making splendid and admirable efforts to raise China higher in the estimation of the world by achieving a lasting unity in the country, by reforming and unifying her financial and currency systems, by abolishing social abuses such as gambling and opium-smoking, by modernising the industrial and commercial organisations of the country, by inculcating advanced political systems benefiting a progressive people under a Republican regime, by improving the means of communication, by fraternising with foreign Powers and even those who are bent on aggression on her land, and by equipping and enlarging her army, navy and air force with the most up-to-date weapons, thus to fulfil the mission of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as laid down in his will and so lucidly explained by him in his 'San Min Chu I' or 'People's Three Principles.'"

Valuable Selections

There is in addition an Introduction which traces the history of the former relations of the Canton and Nanking regimes very fully and forms a valuable prolegomenon to any study of the subject as a whole, while an Appendix details some of the more important points of the Kwangsi settlement, which, eventuated while the book was in print.

The articles themselves show careful and distinguished thinking on the part of the author, who is obviously well qualified, no less by his knowledge than by his sympathy, to publish such an examination of recent Chinese history. The book is printed throughout in both English and Chinese and is thereby made available to many who might not otherwise have had access to the opinions it enshrines. It may be thoroughly recommended to all serious readers.

EXPLANATION OF TO-DAY'S CARTOON PERFUMES

IT is strange that the most disagreeable and repugnant odours known to man are the principal ingredients of the most delicate and fragrant perfumes. There are probably no worse-smelling substances than asafetida, valerian, civet, indol and skatol, yet these and others about as bad have been used by perfumers since antiquity and to-day may be said to constitute one of the most indispensable assets in perfume industry since they give better-grade perfumes the "life" and tenacity that make them superior. See any authoritative work on perfumes.

WARSHIP'S VISIT

Sunderland Corporation, which has a Socialist majority, decided to ignore officially the visit of H.M.S. *Cain* on September 15.

rowly averted. The final recalcitrants were only brought into the fold a matter of a few weeks ago. China indeed may now look forward to a future full of hope. The threat of menace is not yet dissipated; but she is far better equipped now to meet it than ever she was. All will wish her well in her struggle.

Here There and Everywhere

LORD CURZON'S GRAMMAR
Lord Bertie of Thame's criticism of the inconsistent use of nouns of multitude in Government Bills recalls an incident in the early career of Lord Curzon.

As Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, when he was still Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, he was going through a despatch from the British Ambassador in Peking to the Chinese Yamen, and lit upon the passage:

"Your Highness and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Chinese possession of the Yangtze region, now entirely hers."

To this sentence he took strong exception.

WHEN THE P.O. REJOICED
Vexed at its construction, Curzon wrote in the margin:

"Not grammar! 'China' has not been mentioned, only 'Chinese possession' and 'Chinese Government,' neither of which are of the feminine gender. However, I suppose we must not be pedantic, but must leave Sir C. Macdonald and the Yamen to use bad grammar if they please."

There was joy at the Foreign Office when the despatch was published and it was found that the printer had included Mr. Curzon's marginal notes.

Still greater was that joy when it was pointed out that the Under-Secretary, when pontifically correcting the Ambassador's grammar, had fallen into the worse blunder of writing, "neither of which are."

Your Daily Smile!

Knew Best
Smith had called on his tailor with a complaint. "Isn't this bill rather steep?" demanded the customer.

"You should know best, sir," said the tailor, "for it was run up by you."

We Named Ours "Ditvo," Etc.
For originality the palm goes to the farmer who named his quail-larks "Yvonne," "Yvonne," "Yvonne," "Yvonne," and "Yvonne," respectively.

"What do the ruins of Ancient Egypt really prove?" wonders a writer. Probably among other things, that Ancient Egyptian wives insisted on having a shot at backing the chariot into the garage.

POLITICAL RE-BIRTH OF CHINA

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE
"DOUBLE-TENTH"

FACES THE FUTURE WITH HOPE AND
UNDAUNTABLE DETERMINATION

(By M. K. Lo)

I gladly accede to the request of the Editor of the *China Mail* to contribute a short article on the significance of the "Double Tenth" to us Chinese, and my only regret is that, the request having come only a couple of days ago, and in view of pressure of work and of my own obvious limitations for this task, I shall not be able to do justice to this theme.

In order to appreciate the significance of the Chinese National Day in particular, it is necessary first to realise the significance of national days in general.

The institution of national days is, politically speaking, a comparatively modern innovation. It may roughly be said to date from the Napoleonic era. Though the idea of nationality was principally the work of political philosophers of the 17th and 18th centuries, yet it was reserved for the genius of Napoleon to give that driving idea practical effect.

During the French Revolution the "Glorious Fourth" of the "nation-in-arms" for the first Americans is a classical example time took the place of hired for of such a phenomenon: incidental soldiery. This mobilisation of it, it is the first of a growingly united national sentiment and large number of modern national man-power enabled revolutionary days.

Political Re-Birth
Some communities, on the other hand, institute a national day, not to commemorate a political birth, but to mark the political re-birth of a nation. He Quatorze Juillet of the French and Double Tenth of the Chinese are examples of this.

It is significant to note that practically all the national days we know of are not more than two centuries old. In fact, many of them came into existence within living memory of this generation. Does this mean, then, that before the war of American Independence mankind did not observe a national day?

The answer to the question is to be found in the history of "self-determination" (a term taken over by Europe before the Reformation President Wilson from Lenin), and the break-up of the Roman Empire, communities were bound everywhere, so that in the ripe together by religious rather than by political ties. Whatever "nucleating" themselves into State-national days there were, they were hood. This memorable event is non-political in character. In fact, then marked off by them as their in those days large political units National Day. It commemorates the like the Turkish and Roman Empire political birth of a group of people who were formerly loosely linked their borders, and it would have together, but have become firmly bound together as a single political entity, in a single political organisation.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"BELIEVE IT OR NOT" by Robert L. Ripley



PERFUMES
CONTAIN THE
MOST DISAGREEABLE ODORS
KNOWN TO MAN
(ASAFETIDA, VALERIAN, CIVET, INDOL AND SKATOL)
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SHANGHAI WIN
INTERPORTPearce Plays True
Captain's InningsGOSANO AND LEE IN
PLUCKY STAND

Shanghai, To-day.
Shanghai, as expected after their record first innings total, won the Interport cricket match by 217 runs yesterday.

Pearce did most of the scoring after the lunch interval, Nazarin being content to hold up his end, and with a boundary off Leckie the Hong Kong skipper reached his 50.

Nazarin soon after had the misfortune to snick one from Parker into the hands of Pat Madar 34-5-14.

Pearce signalled his arrival at the wicket by hitting a four and a three and, together with Pearce, took the score to 118 before the latter was out trying to hit P. Madar out of the ground. Scoring 61 out of 100, Pearce displayed magnificent driving and cutting.

Only one run later Pearce fell a victim to a brilliant one-handed return catch by Pat Madar.

Meanwhile, Gosano was batting steadily. Clegg-Hill, failed again, being dismissed at 123, after making four.

Minu stayed long enough to score eight runs, his wicket falling at 132.

The last-wicket partnership between Gosano and Lee realised 43 runs, Gosano being 33 not out, while Lee had 10 to his credit before he was caught by Barson off Madar to give Shanghai victory by 217 runs.—Reuter.

Scores:

SHANGHAI—1st Innings			
L. F. Stokes, c Pearce, b Barson	46		
H. A. Sevenoaks, c Pearce, b Lee	46		
M. J. Divecha, c Pearce, b Minu	21		
G. Chatterton, lbw, b Lee	33		
A. J. Barson, c and b Pearce	33		
E. Booth, b Pearce	46		
P. Madar, b Minu	33		
J. B. H. Leckie, b Lee	54		
H. V. Parker, not out	100		
A. T. Bridge, lbw, b Minu	20		
H. Meston, b Pearce	20		
Extras	32		

Total 479
Fall of wickets—1 (Stokes) for 1; 2 (Divecha) for 56; 3 (Chatterton) for 59; 4 (Sevenoaks) for 88; 5 (Booth) for 145; 6 (Barson) for 162; 7 (Madar) for 238; 8 (Leckie) for 311; 9 (Bridge) for 401; 10 (Meston) for 479.

Bowling Analysis			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee	53	17	103
Minu	58	11	168
Pearce	16	3	42
Pearce	32	4	117
A. H. Madar	5	1	11
Gosano	1	0	6

HONG KONG—1st Innings			
W. H. Colledge, b Stokes	8		
Lieut. C. C. Garthwaite, lbw, b Stokes	1		
T. A. Pearce, c Stokes, b Parker	22		
A. H. Madar, lbw, b Booth	20		
E. F. Fincher, not out	127		
K. Nazarin, b Divecha	24		
Capt. D. W. Pearce, c Meston, b Divecha	37		
E. L. Gosano, b Stokes	8		
Lieut. the Hon. G. Clegg Hill, b Stokes	4		
A. R. Minu, run out	9		
R. Lee, c and b Stokes	15		
Extras	15		

Total 277
Fall of wickets—1 (Garthwaite) for 8; 2 (Colledge) for 17; 3 (Pearce) for 49; 4 (Madar) for 89; 5 (Nazarin) for 139; 6 (Pearce) for 210; 7 (Gosano) for 222; 8 (Clegg Hill) for 240; 9 (Minu) for 258; 10 (Lee) for 277.

Bowling Analysis			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Meston	11	1	34
Stokes	25	6	52
Divecha	15	3	28
Parker	14	3	33
P. Madar	12	3	29
Leckie	12	3	42
Booth	12	2	44

SHANGHAI—2nd Innings			
H. A. Sevenoaks, c Garthwaite, b Pearce	20		
G. Chatterton, lbw, b Pearce	52		
L. F. Stokes, c and b Pearce	52		
M. J. Divecha, c and b Pearce	52		
A. J. Barson, c Fincher, b Pearce	52		
E. Booth, b Minu	52		
P. Madar, run out	22		
A. T. Bridge, hit wicket, b Madar	22		
H. V. Parker, hit wicket, b Madar	22		
H. Meston, lbw, b Pearce	0		
J. B. H. Leckie, not out	24		
Extras	24		

Total 190
Fall of wickets—1 (Chatterton) for 35; 2 (Sevenoaks) for 38; 3 (Divecha) for 57; 4 (Barson) for 55; 5 (Booth) for 109; 6 (P. Madar) for 119; 7 (Stokes) for 142; 8 (Nazarin) for 159; 9 (Bridge) for 180; 10 (Meston) for 190.

Bowling Analysis			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee	6	0	17
Garthwaite	4	1	12
Minu	25	4	54
Pearce	25	2	77
Madar	2	0	7

[The called analysis is one run too many.—Ed.]

“A” SECTION CORPS’
ANNUAL DINNER
LARGE GATHERING AT
HEADQUARTERSKEENNESS AND EFFICIENCY
EULOGISED

THE Annual Dinner of “A” Section Corps 1st Battery was held at Volunteer Headquarters last evening. Captain T. Addis Martin was in the chair, and amongst the guests were Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Commandant of the Corps, Col. Harrison, G.O.S.I., Col. Burrows, C.R.A., Lieut.-Col. Dowbiggin, late Commandant of the Corps, and many others.

Addressing the gathering, Capt. T. Addis Martin said:

“Colonel Anderson, Colonel Burrows, Gentlemen.—When I proposed the toast of the evening last year, Corps 1st Battery consisted of one section only: to-day we have three, which though trained entirely apart together form Corps 1st Battery. It is, however, in the name of ‘A’ Section that I bid our guests to-night a right hearty welcome.

“Colonel Anderson, this is one of the first occasions when you have attended a Unit dinner as our Commandant, and in offering you our warmest and most sincere congratulations on your promotion we would assure you of our closest co-operation always. I think, Gentlemen, you will agree with me that if a regular Commandant were to be appointed the choice has been a singularly wise and popular one: it has been universally acclaimed. Our good friend Col. Dowbiggin has surely earned a rest, and on behalf of all of us, Sir, I thank you most heartily for your great interest in us, an interest we feel confident you will ever maintain.

Increase In Keeness

“Colonel Burrows, may I express to you and all members of the Royal Artillery our deepest sympathy in the death of your predecessor, Colonel Hearle, and more recently of Major Le Gros, who was to have been with us this evening. Losses such as these, however, bring us even closer together, and it is well known that to-day there is the most delightful and friendly co-operation between us all. That there has been a very definite increase in our keenness, and may I venture to suggest our general efficiency also, is due almost entirely to the assistance and advice that you, Sir, and your Staff, Brigade H.Q. and 20th Battery have given us so willingly at all times. May this close contact ever continue.

“I have already mentioned that Corps 1st Battery consists of three Sections, and as Battery Commander I must express to C.S.M. Mees my warmest congratulations on the success attending ‘I’ Section. And to the newly formed ‘M’ Section, under Bdr. Rees also: may I on their behalf say how much the efforts of Captain Grey and his marines in training ‘M’ Section are appreciated.

“Gentlemen, I do not intend to detain you this evening with any resume of our training. The results at Camp were reasonably satisfactory, and we have started off this training season well. We need recruits, and need them badly, and we appeal to you, our guests to-night, to help us. I can guarantee a good show, a keen show, and an interesting show.

Champion Trophy

“My good friend, Mr. Champion, has most kindly presented to our ‘A’ and ‘I’ Sections the model gun which you see on the table to-night, to be awarded annually to the most highly qualified layer. We value this token of interest in us enormously, and I accept the Champion Trophy with gratitude. “Before asking all members of ‘A’ Section to rise and drink to the health of our guests, may I say how much I appreciate your loyal keenness. The spirit of (Continued on Page 9)

OBITUARY

Portuguese Resident
Passes

MRS. MARIA SILVA

The death occurred yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 155, Sai Yung Choi Street, Kowloon, of Mrs. Maria Colaco da Silva, at the age of 83.

Mrs. da Silva leaves one son, Mr. E. C. da Silva, and many grandchildren.

The funeral will pass the Mombasa at 5 p.m. to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE

Picnic For The
Blind

(To The Editor, “China Mail”)

Sir—The Kowloon Tong Group of the V.D.M.A. acknowledge with grateful thanks the following further donations towards the above Picnic which is being held on the 24th October:—

Previously acknowledged	\$45.00
Eu Tong Sen	20.00
Renebe	5.00
A.C.W.—Birmingham	20.00
A.C.W.—Birmingham	5.00
Anonymous No. 42	15.00
J.P.	5.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung	25.00
Anonymous No. 2	25.00
A Friend	2.00
Total	\$162.00

Care:—Previously acknowledged 4 Anonymous No. 42 1 Anonymous No. 2 1 C.M.D.D. Wolf 1

I shall be very glad to receive further donations and/or offers of loans of cars.

A. URBAN.

c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

URBAN COUNCIL

Agenda For Next
MeetingMOTION ON HAWKERS’
LICENCES

At next Tuesday’s meeting of the Urban Council the Chairman, pursuant to notice, will move:—

(a) That this Council resolves that it is expedient in the public interest to grant no Stallholder Hawker licence to new applicants during the licensing year commencing on October 1st, 1936, and ending on September 30th, 1937.

(b) That this Council resolves, in the interest of public health and with a view to improving the control and supervision of hawkers who sell articles of food, that no Itinerant Hawker licence for the sale of food, (with the exception of ice cream) be granted to new applicants during the licensing year commencing on October 1st, 1936 and ending on September 30th, 1937.

(c) That this Council resolves that in the case of Itinerant Hawker licences the present Class 1 (Food) be subdivided into the following new classes:—

Class 1:—	Eggs
	Dried Meat
	Salt Fish
Class 7:—	Cooked Food
	Concoctions
	Puddings
	Bean Curd
	Tec and Cakes
Class 8:—	Sweets
	Preserved Fruit
Class 9:—	Ice Cream
Class 10:—	Non-aerated Drinks
	Jellies
	Typhoid Fever

Dr. Li Shu Fan, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

“With reference to the outbreak of typhoid in the Colony, will the Chairman of the Urban Council kindly furnish answers to the following questions?

- (1) Is the Government aware of the existence of an unusual outbreak of typhoid during recent weeks?
- (2) What were the number of cases reported during (a) the past 10 weeks (b) corresponding period of last year?
- (3) What percentages of the cases reported during the past 10 weeks were (a) European (b) Chinese (c) local (d) imported cases?
- (4) To what cause is the present outbreak ascribed?
- (5) (a) What preventive measures are being taken or will be undertaken by Government with a view to controlling its spread? (b) In the presence of an epidemic what warnings are considered valuable and should be given to the public in respect of food, drinks, inoculation, etc.?

Other Matters
A Minute by the Chairman relative to the appointment of a Select Committee to deal with matters arising in connection with suicides will be considered, as will also correspondence relative to tea-sheds in Kowloon, various applications and the regular returns.

JONKER DIAMOND

Mr. Harry Winston, the New York Jeweller, who has had the famous Jonker diamond split into 12 stones, states that he intends to arrange a special exhibition of helped considerably towards the success of the function.

FLEET CLUB
FATALITYP.O. Herod Laid
To Rest

FULL NAVAL HONOURS

Petty Officer A. C. Herod, of H.M.S. Capetown, whose death was reported in our issues of yesterday, was accorded a funeral with full naval honours yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. The coffin was borne into the cemetery by mess-mates.

Among those present were Capt. C. Coppinger, of H.M.S. Capetown; Cmdr. C. Wauchope (representing the Commodore), Lieut.-Cmdr. Cooke, and officers.

The Rev. J. T. B. Evans, Chaplain to the Royal Naval Yard, officiated. Three volleys were fired over the grave and a bugler sounded the Last Post.

Among the wreaths laid on the grave were those from:—

His loving Mother; Mess-Mates; Rear-Admiral and Officers of the China Fleet in Hong Kong; Capt. Coppinger; Ward Room officers of H.M.S. Capetown; Engine Room Chief and Petty Officers, H.M.S. Capetown; O.A.’s and E.A.’s, H.M.S. Capetown; Fore Division, H.M.S. Capetown; No. 19 and No. 21 Messes; Ship’s Company, H.M.S. Capetown; Chief Petty Officers, H.M.S. Capetown; Commissioned and Warrant Officers, H.M.S. Capetown; Capt. and Officers, H.M.S. Diamond.

Artificer Lindley
Passes

Another naval death occurred during Thursday night when Ordnance Artificer L. F. Lindley, native of Copnor, Portsmouth, passed away at the Royal Naval Hospital after a brief illness. He was attached to H.M.S. Tamar and was frequently called upon to serve on the gunboats of the West River Flotilla. A member of the Chief Petty Officers’ Mess, he was also well known and liked by the Naval Yard staff.

Deceased was accorded full naval honours yesterday, representatives of all ships in harbour following the gun carriage.

The funeral service was read by the Rev. J. T. B. Evans, after which the firing party fired three volleys over the grave and the Last Post was sounded by a bugler.

The wreaths included the following: Mum and Dad; Rear-Admiral and Officers, China Fleet, in Hong Kong; His Mess-Mates; Capt. A. R. Halford, R.N., Senior Officer, West River Flotilla, H.M.S. Tarantula; Pal Joney; Officers and Ship’s Company, H.M.S. Tamar; Officers of H.M. Ships, West River Flotilla; Ship’s Companies; H.M. Ships, West River Flotilla; Members of the Royal Naval Yard Police; Ship’s Company, H.M.S. Diamond; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hollands and family; Mr. and Mrs. Moy.

HOLY SPIRIT
SCHOOLHappy Throng At
Bazaar

A large and happy gathering of parents, pupils and friends of the school attended the annual bazaar held by the Holy Spirit School at their premises, No. 140 Caine Road, yesterday afternoon.

The many school rooms were gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and during the evening, brightly coloured lights gave the building a very attractive appearance.

Stalls were arranged almost everywhere and were well patronized. A large number of the goods displayed for sale were cleverly made by the girls themselves, though several local shops and stores contributed an appreciable amount.

The Misses Beale Son, Caroline An Yung and Lorna Mok won the prizes for having sold the most tickets at the bazaar. The proceeds of the sale are being devoted to school charities and the enlargement of the school library. The willing assistance of 120 donors, who contributed towards the success of the function.

Mr. J. A. ANDREW
and

Miss PAT SYKES

CHAMPION
BALLROOM
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EXPOENTSWILL APPEAR
AT THEHONGKONG HOTEL
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REFLECTIONS
ON THE RECENT

CANTON REVOLT

AND AFTER

(In English and Chinese)

BY:

K. B. VAIDYA

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—“Canton Daily Sun” and “Canton Truth”

The first authoritative, authentic and unbiased review of the recent Southern movement giving its causes, incidents therein, the ultimate collapse and the subsequent rehabilitation of Kwangtung and Kwangai under the Central Government and personal direction of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

CONTENTS

Preface—Introduction, explaining causes of the “Revolt”—Exit Chen Chai-tang—Canton Under General Chen—Kwangtung’s Adventure—Canton’s Rehabilitation—Financial Readjustments—Chiang Kai-shek—New Appointments—Welcome, Chiang Kai-shek—Hongkong-Canton Cooperation—Clear the Mist—(Article composed by General Chen’s Censor Board on June 5th, 1936). Appendix—The Kwangtung Settlement.

Further, beautifully illustrated with the photos of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Hu Han-min and 35 other photos of the Chinese leaders and generals mentioned in the brochure, along with a Map of China.

Written originally in English but with Chinese translations. Pages 90 (Including 10 pages illustrated).

Price, 60 cents per copy (Hong Kong Currency). Available at: Kelly & Walsh; Mahan & Co., Hong Kong.

“Canton Daily Sun” office; 88, Shamen E.C. Canton Tel. 14003



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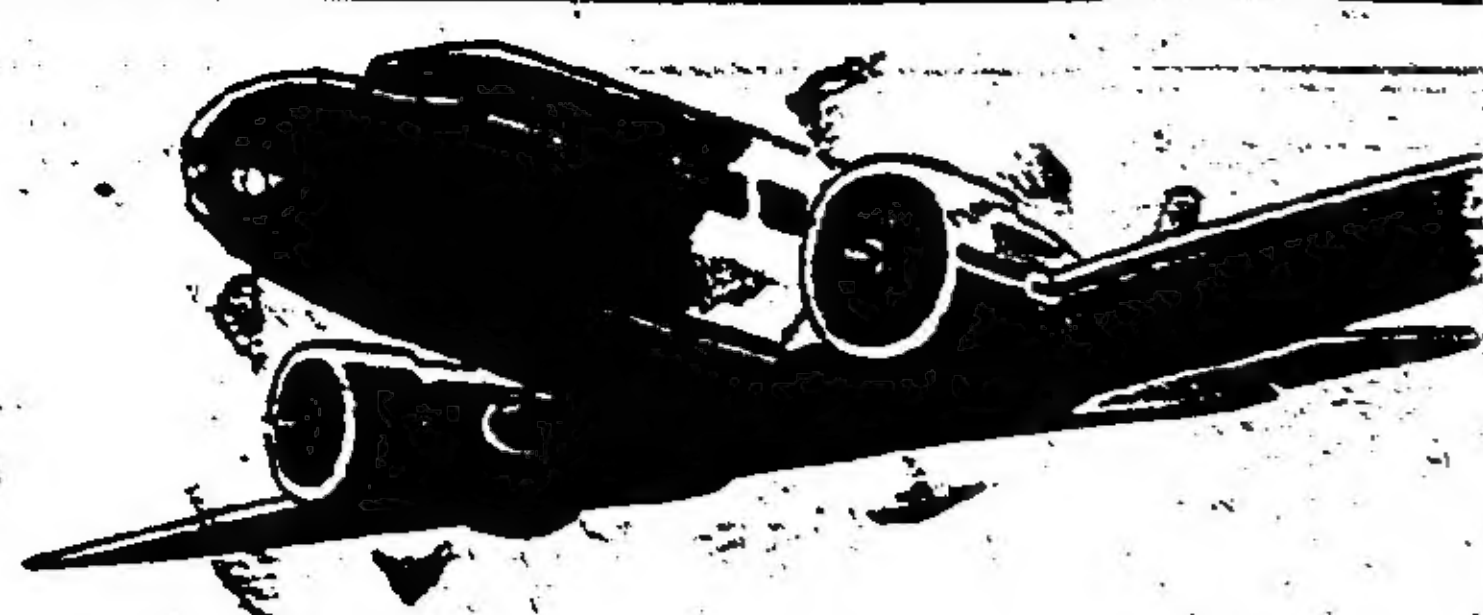
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ANNOUNCING REDUCED PRICES

Peak District	\$18.00
Bowen Road & lower level	\$17.00
Pokfulam	\$18.00
Repulse Bay	\$23.00
Kowloon	\$15.00
Shek-O & Stanley	\$23.00

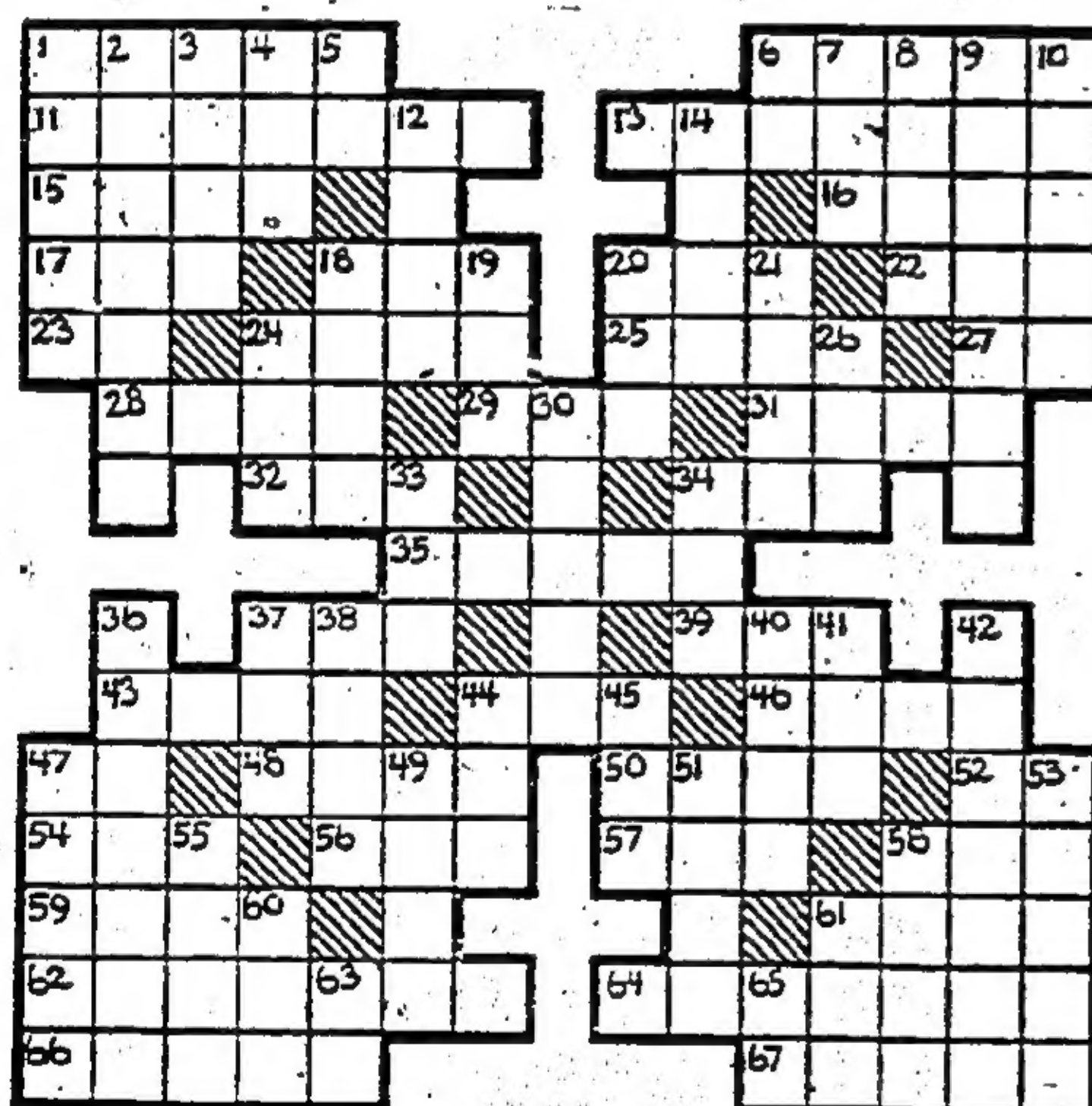
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Head Office:—TIENTSIN.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spelling, such as harbor, plow, and altho.



- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1-Inexpensive | 55-Doze | 19-Greek woodland |
| 6-A number | 57-Female deer | 20-sprite |
| 11-Holds | 58-Writing implement | 21-Uncooked |
| 12-Endure | 59-Box | 22-Bard |
| 15-Scant | 61-Italian coin | 24-Army Ordinance |
| 16-To the shell | 62-Chooos | 25-Girl's name |
| 17-Prefix. Not | 63-Large web-footed | 26-Levels |
| 18-Mischiefous child | 64-Bird | 27-Insect egg |
| 20-Tear | 65-Bull | 28-Farm animal |
| 22-Finish | 67-Not fresh | 29-Limb of aquatic |
| 23-Half an em | | 30-animals |
| 24-On the ocean | | 31-A liquid measure |
| 25-Small particle | | 32-Paradise |
| 27-Exists | | 33-Parade in cards |
| 28-Image | | 34-In a greater degree |
| 29-Recent | | 35-More than one |
| 31-Gain | | 36-Viper |
| 32-Lair | | 37-Young goat |
| 34-Corroded | | 38-Small cup (Fr.) |
| 35-Opinions | | 39-The Orient |
| 37-Obtain | | 40-Knot |
| 38-Perched | | 41-Gilly |
| 43-A metal | | 42-Story |
| 44-Beseech | | 43-Record of type |
| 46-Not any | | 44-Record (abbr.) |
| 47-Musical note | | 45-Parched |
| 48-Sediment | | 46-A coin (abbr.) |
| 49-In | | 47-Left side (abbr.) |
| 50-Six | | |
| 54-Quick to learn | | |

The solution of the above with a new cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue.

NOISELESS AERO-FACTORY

Echo Of Residents Complaints SOUND-PROOF BUILDING

Coventry. The elimination of noise, which has caused complaints from residents near many aero-engine factories in this country, has been achieved in the new Alvis aero-engine works recently built and opened at Coventry.

Here, by the special construction of the buildings, which cost £20,000, it is possible to test engines up to 2,500 horse-power without any noise being heard outside the works.

A special type of engine-testing plant enables power units to be subjected to the effect of wind resistances varying from 70 to 200 miles an hour.

Two distinct types of engines are now in production, one of 1,400 horse-power and the other of 1,000 horse-power. Eventually the works are expected to provide employment for a considerable number of highly skilled craftsmen.

R.A.F. PERSONNEL FIGURES

Strength Up By 15,298

Figures showing how the personnel of the R.A.F. has increased in the 14 months up to July 1 this year were issued at the Air Ministry recently.

The comparative figures in detail are:

	May 1, 1935.	July 1, 1936.	Increase.
Officers	3,464	4,134	670
Cadets	111	129	18
Aircraftmen	26,517	39,336	12,819
Apprentices	2,049	3,311	1,262
Boy entrants	315	844	529

It was on May 22 last year that Mr. Baldwin announced in the House of Commons the Government's proposals to increase the Royal Air Force personnel.

In that statement he said there was to be an increase of 22,500, including 2,500 more pilots, by March next year.

EMPIRE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE

Eight Firms In Canada

Aircraft manufacture is carried on by three firms in Australia, eight in Canada, and one in South Africa, and there are three aero-engine firms in Canada.

One of the firms in Australia is a British offshoot. Of the Canadian firms, three are British, three American, and one Dutch. The South African firm holds licences for building certain British types. Two of the Canadian engine firms are American and one British.

Photographs and outline drawings of all British as well as all Dominion aeroplanes and engines are contained in "Aircraft of the British Empire," by Leonard Bridgman, published last month (Sampson Low, 5s.).

CHURCHES

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

(Branches of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.)
Maddonnell Road, by Maddonnell Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m.

Subject: "ARE SIN, DISEASE AND DEATH REAL?"

Testimony Meeting, Wednesday, 6 p.m. A Reading Room is located at Bank of East Asia Buildings, 10 Des Voeux Road, Central and is open daily, except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

All authorized Christian Science Literature is available at the Reading Room.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the Services and visit the Reading Room.



Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler is seen here, greeting the delegation of Italian Fascists to the recent Party Congress in Nuremberg.

POLITICAL RE-BIRTH OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 4)

Great Britain is perhaps the best modern example of a political unit which encloses many nations within its borders. It would therefore be difficult for Great Britain to have a national day. Ought it to be on April 23 (St. George's Day), or on November 30 (St. Andrew's Day), or on March 1 (St. David's Day) or on March 17 (St. Patrick's Day)? The decision to elevate any one of these days into a national day for the whole of the United Kingdom would be not to unify Britishers as a whole, but to divide them completely.

Patron-Saint Days

A further point to note about these so-called national days is that originally they were merely Patron-Saint Days. Saint George's Day: once betrays its ecclesiastical origin. Thus the British Commonwealth has no national day, unless Empire Day (founded less than 50 years ago), is treated as such.

It will be seen from this rapid and sketchy survey that though it is difficult to generalise about national days as a whole, they may roughly be said to commemorate either the political birth or re-birth of a community of peoples. It is in this light that we can appreciate the significance of the Chinese Double Tenth.

In 1911 something more than the Manchu Dynasty came to an end. In 1911 the world saw the passing of the old Chinese order, and the birth of the new. It was in fact the re-birth of a nation. As a result of what happened on October 10 (hence the term "Double Tenth") 25 years ago, China ceased to be a mere "geographical expression," and began her career as a nation-State.

Huge Civilisation

For centuries China had been not so much a political unit as a huge civilisation, knit together not by a political framework called the State, but by a common language, a common culture, and a common outlook on life. Her four hundred million souls were dominated by loyalty to the family or clan rather than to the State. Provincialism was always a stronger sentiment than nationality. In fact, national sentiment was practically non-existent.

But, by the persevering and undaunted efforts of Sun Yat-sen and his band of young revolutionaries, the oldest existing Empire, in 1911, was transformed almost overnight into one of the youngest Republics. But, as is so often the case with the affairs of men and of nations, it was much easier to destroy than to build. The infant Republic, deeply entrenched in its 4,000 years of rigid tradition, made unimaginable efforts and sacrifices to acclimatise the old civilisation to the atmosphere of the modern age. To-day, after 25 years of struggle and restlessness, inseparable from a period of transition, the modern Chinese State has at last achieved unity not only in name but in fact.

Dream Realised

The importance of this year's "Double Tenth" lies in the fact that it celebrates the realisation of the dream of national political unification. It is a happy coincidence that the settlement of the Kwangtung-Kwangai secession movement should happen to precede the completion of 25 years of Chinese Republican life, and it was largely the sanity and solidarity of the Chinese character

HE'S AN OFFICER

But (In The Police Court) He Isn't Called A Gentleman

"The gentleman stopped me," said a man giving evidence at Wood Green police court last month. The Clerk: You mean the officer who gave evidence. Say policeman—not gentleman.

which enabled it ultimately to prevail over those who tried to stifle the infant Republic at birth.

Much of the credit for seeing this infant through its years of helplessness goes to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whose recent statesmanlike attitude towards the South-West Political Council has raised him higher still in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen. It is therefore fitting that Chinese citizens, not only in China, but in all corners of the globe, should eagerly and spontaneously subscribe millions of dollars to buy him a birthday present. It is to be expected of the Generalissimo that he should prefer this gift from his fellow-countrymen to take the form of a gift to the new State, for the welfare of which he has so devotedly dedicated his life.

All-Pervading Patriotism

Never in her long history has there been such an all-pervading spirit of patriotism as exists to-day—a spirit which inspires every Chinese to place his country above self, and to feel, as he has never felt before, the urge and thrill of the words: "dulce est deorum est pro patria mori."

That China is confronted by many internal problems or reorganisation is to be expected; but her recent triumphant success in her currency reforms is impressive evidence of her ability to manage her own affairs. That she has continuously been, and is being, subjected to external pressure and to threats against her sovereignty and national existence is a painful fact which cannot be ignored. But conscious of the purity of her own political desire to "live and let live," of her glorious heritage, and of her irresistible destiny, she faces the future with hope and undaunted determination.

It is in this spirit that Chinese all over the world this year celebrate the "Double Tenth" which, to the Chinese and, as I venture to think, to the whole world, has such tremendous significance.

(Continued from Next Column)

Songs—

A little bit independent.

Sam Browne.

Vocal—

Sleepy Head.

The Mills Brothers.

Accordion Solo—

Lulu's back in town.

In a little Gipsy Tea Room.

George Scott-Wood.

Songs—

Love is like a cigarette.

Many happy returns of the day.

Kitty Masters.

Piano Solo—

The morning after.

Louie Hutchinson.

Selection—

"This'll make you whistle."

9 p.m.—Debroy Somers Band.

Overture, "1914"—A War March.

Memory.

Shipmates O'Mine—Descriptive.

Ballad.

Theatre Memories (No. 1—"The Gaiety").

9.25 p.m.—News and Announcements from London.

9.45 p.m.—Reginald Ford at the Organ.

Palace Theatre Medley.

Poem (Fibich).

Medley of Daily's Favourites.

10 p.m.—Big Band from London.

Dance Music from the Grill Room of the Hong Kong Hotel.

12 midnight—Close Down.

NOTICE

CUSTOMERS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO NOTE THAT DURING THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON OUR BUSINESS HOURS WILL BE AS FOLLOWING:—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th (Chinese National Day):—
CLOSED FOR WHOLE DAY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11th:—

OPEN FROM 12-NOON TO 8 P.M.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12th (Confucius' Birth Day):—
CLOSED FOR WHOLE DAY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13th AND THEREAFTER:—

RE-OPEN FOR BUSINESS AS USUAL.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.



TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres. (845 K.C.A.)

DANCE MUSIC FROM THE HONG KONG HOTEL

RECORDED PROGRAMME

12.30-2.15 p.m.—European Recorded Programme.

2.15-3 p.m.—Musical Comedy Excerpts.

Vocal Gems—

Follow A Star.

Selection—

The Lilac Domino.

Songs—

O Divine Couple—"Helen"

(Offenbach).

To Shield the Husband's Honour—"Helen" (Offenbach).

Friedel Schuster (Soprano).

Selection—

Words and Music.

1 p.m.—Local: Time Signal and

Weather Report.

1.03 p.m.—Variety Items.

Piano Duets—

Piano-Time Melodies (No. 1).

Baldwin and Howard.

Vocal—

Sweet Lucy Brown.

The Mills Brothers.

Instrumental—

Tropical Hulas.

On the dreamy Moana shore.

South Sea Islanders.

Vocal—

Riding the Range in the sky.

The Hill Billies.

Songs—

Love (Wonderful Love).

Just a catchy little tune.

Gracie Fields.

Violin Solo—

Grinning.

Albert Sandler.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter Press, Rugby

Press, Local: Weather forecast, Time

and Announcements.

1.40 p.m.—Dance Selections.

2.15 p.m.—Close Down.

4-7 p.m.—Chinese Programme.

7-12 midnight—European Pro-

gramme.

7 p.m.—An Orchestral Concert.

Overture—"La Cenerentola" (Rossini).

"Lobengrin"—Prelude (Wagner).

Overture—"Ungarische Lustspiel"

(Keler-Bela).

Donbuzhka—(Arr. Rimsky-Kors-

kov).

The Music of the Spheres—(Josef

Strauss).

Pomp and Circumstance March No. 5

(Elgar).

7.45 p.m.—Russian Melodies.

(Elgar).

Songs—

Marfusha.

Orchestra—

Pas d'Espagne.

Song—

Sombre Dimanche.

Mme. Damia.

Orchestra—

Joys of the past (Schwartz).

Song—

On the Volga River.

8 p.m.—Local: Time Signal, Weather

Report, and Announcements.

8.45 p.m.—A Variety Programme.

Piano Solo—

Melodies of the month.

Len Green.

Song—

The Glory of Love.

Hildegarde.

Instrumental—

Capri Caprice.

Nat. Gonella and his Georgians.

Songs—

Moon for sale.

Thanks a million.

Robert Ashley (Tenor).

Vocal—

Good-Night.

When that Harvest Moon is shining

"The Hill Billies."

Instrumental—

Kronjong Succession.

60

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OFFERS YOU

**HONG KONG
TO
PACIFIC COAST**

17 DAYS HONG KONG TO VANCAUVER.
via the Direct Express Route.

18 DAYS HONG KONG TO VANCOUVER
via Honolulu, "the Paradise of the Pacific"

B Class.—E. G. D. concluded and
T.O.E.D.
C Class.—Mechanism 1st four

No. 3 (M.G.) Company
Parade as follows on Monday,
12th October.
Squads Nos. 1 & 2.—Map Read-
ing and use of Compass.
Squads Nos. 3 & 4.—Care and
Cleaning and Points B.D.A.
Squads Nos. 5 to 10.—M. G.
"Handling."
M. G. Bn. Signals
Monday, 12th. October.—There
will be no Arms-drill parade for
subsection "D".
Wednesday, 14th. October.—
Subsection "A" and "B"—Flag
drill and Station work.—Sgt. Mea

Friday, 16th. October.—Subsection "D"—Lecture on D/E duties including "Message Counter." "D.R.L.S. Counter" and

"Forms."
Saturday, 17th. October. -
 The following D/Ra. are detailed
 for duties with R. C. Signals.
Reporting at Kowloon Signals

Office at 8 a.m.
D/Rs. Poy and Chan.
Reporting at Command H.
Signal Office at 9.30 a.m.
D/Rs. Deitz and Pong.

Corps Infantry
Parade on Tuesday, October
13th. at 5.30 p.m. sharp at H.
"C" Category at 5.20 p.m. sharp
Sunday, October 11th.

Stonecutter Range is allotted
A Company, Corps Infantry, 1
Musketry: This date will
utilised for the purpose of testi
of Rifles and practice. All me

bers of the Company except recruits who have not yet fired Kennedy Road Range are asked attend, particularly those who previous Musketry scores have

Range Officers—Lt. H. J. Si
& 2/Lt. D'Almada e Castro.
Launch leaves Queen's Pier
8.30 a.m. and Kowloon at 8.40 a

Lyemum Range—Anti-Aircraft
L. A. Practices. A shoot is be
arranged in the near future.
"B" Company and N.C.O.s
men of Category "A" and "A" C

pany are asked to attend for instruction at H.Q. in the next week so as to obtain the greatest benefit from the practice on the A. Range.

Appendix
Category A.—Lesson Map B
ing. Location Headquarters
ture Room. Instructors Lt.
Sequeira Sgt Smythe

Category B.—Lesson. Lewis C
complete Stripping and
semblng. Location. Headquart
Instructors, 2/Lt. Boltelho
Britto, Sgt. Ribeiro

Category C. — Lesson Musket
Firing at short Range. Location
Kennedy Road Range if wet Musket
Range. Instructors 2
D'Almada, Sgt. Balboa, Sgt. P.

Recruits.—Foot and Arms D (Belt and Bayonet frog to worn). Headquarters. C.S. Baptista.

B Company
 All—A.A.L.M.G. Continue f
 last week Headquarters Se
 Hill.
 Air Arm

The examination on Eng
will hold at Kai Tak on Tues
13th. October at 5.30 p.m.
R. O. D. CADRE
Construction Section

The 4th. lecture on "Demotions" will be given on Thursday 15th. October. The lorry leave H. Q. for Kennedy Range at 5.30 p.m.

Appointment
No. 1561-L/Sgt. C. W. L. C.

17 DAYS HONG KONG TO VANCAUVER,
via the Direct Express Route

18 DAYS HONG KONG TO VANCOUVER
via Honolulu, "the Paradise of the Pacific"

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29 DAYS HONG KONG TO UNITED KINGDOM (via direct
connections).

Or if you prefer, quick connections can be made to points
to or through the United States.

For Information Apply To Your Own Agent Or

1st Battery, A Section, is appointed
E.Q.M.S. with effect from
9.10.36.

Reversion To Rank

No. 1278 L/Cpl. E.U.S. Alves,
Corps. Infantry, No. 10 Platoon,
reverts to rank at his own request
with effect from 9.10.36.

Transfer

No. 727 L/Sgt. W. H. Owen,
transferred from Reserve Com-
pany to Corps H. Q. as from
22.6.35 (Repeated).

No. 1278 Pte. E. U. S. Alves,
transferred from No. 10 Platoon, is

Corps Infantry, No. 10 Platoon, is transferred to Corps Infantry, B Company as from 9.10.36.

No. 2194 Pte. H. J. Guterres, Corps Infantry, No. 11 Platoon, is transferred to Corps Infantry B Company as from 9.10.36.

LEAVE

Major C. M. Manners, O.B.E., Reserve of Officers, returned from leave on 2.10.36.

No. 1984 L/Sgt. J. Watson, 1st Battery, A Section, returned from leave on 30.9.36.

No. 1748 L/Cpl. L. G. Robertson, Reserve Section A, is granted 12 months' leave from 18.9.36. to 17.9.37.

No. 2525 Gunner James Lee, 1st

Battery, L Section, is granted one month's leave from 6.10.36. to 5.11.36.

No. 2349 Gar. D. G. Kozlisk, 1st Battery, A Section, is granted 3 weeks' leave from 7.10.36. to 28.10.36.

Strength

No. 2694 Private, G. V. Bird.
No. 1 (M.G.) Company 2.10.36.
No. 2695 Private, H. D. Bidwell,
A. Car Section 6.10.36.
No. 2696 Private, A. Demee
Corps Inf., No. 11 Pln 6.10.36.
No. 2697 Private, E. Leigh,
Medical Section 6.10.36.
No. 2698 Gunner, Karl Broch,
1st. Bty. A Section 8.10.36.

Re-enrolment

Wednesday October 1936
members are requested to
sent.
Dress:—Review Order
(Shorts).
Caps are available for
the Quartermaster's Store
C. Q. M. Sergeants are requested that all members who
not already drawn will do
before the above date.
The Photograph will be
ed by a presentation in the
ture Room.
AFFILIATED UNITS
Nursing Detachment, H. I.
Meeting
The next meeting will be

The following members of the Corps Infantry, B Company, have been re-enrolled and are posted to Corps Infantry Unit Reserve as from 3.10.36.

No. 2436 Pte. G. A. Ribeiro.
No. 2438 Pte. L. A. Peres.
No. 2387 Pte. H. A. V. Ribeiro.
No. 2389 Pte. C. V. Marques.
No. 2390 Pte. Vieira, B. Company, has been re-enrolled and is posted to B Company with effect from 9.10.36.

(Sgd.) G. S. FRIZELLE
Captain.
Adjutant, R.E.V.D. Corps.

NOTICE
Sergeants' Mess
has been decided that a

Monday, 12th. October
P.W.D. Offices at 5.30 p.m.

Appointment
Mrs. E. A. Fidoe to be Joint Superintendent with effect 9.10.36.

Enrolment
Mrs. B. Hugh Jones.
Mrs. M. E. Oliver.
Mrs. E. M. Williams.
(Sgd.) K. DURIAN
Commandant.
Nursing Detachment, H.

Job Print
WILSON

Photo graph of the Members of the Sergeant's Mess will be taken at Corps H. Q. at 5.30 p.m. on

Pearl Argyle is in "To Come," which is now shown at the King's Theatre.

Wednesday October 18th
members are requested to
sent.
(Dress)—Review Order
(Shorts).
Caps are available for
the Quartermaster's Store
C. Q. M. Sergeants are requested
ensure that all members are
not already drawn will dis-
continue the above date.
The Photograph will be
by a presentation in the
ture Room.

AFFILIATED UNITS
Nursing Detachment, H. A. S.
Meeting
The next meeting will be

Monday, 12th. October
P.W.D. Offices at 5.30 p.m.
Appointment
Mrs. E. A. Fido to be
Superintendent with effect
9.10.26.
Enrolment
Mrs. E. Hngh Jones.
Mrs. M. E. Oliver.
Mrs. E. M. Williams.
(Sgd.) K. DURR
Comm.
Nursing Detachment, H

THE NEWSPAPER EXTENDER
CHINA MAIL BLDG. - 22 WY

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GENERAL NOTICES

BANK HOLIDAY

IN accordance with Government Ordinance, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, 10th. October, 1936 (The Anniversary of the Chinese Republic).

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF 15s/- (Fifteen Shillings) per Share on account of the year 1936 has been declared payable on FRIDAY, 20th NOVEMBER 1936, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Society's Registered Office, Union Building, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, to THURSDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1936, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. W. HUGHES,

General Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th October, 1936.

SPORT NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th October, 1936, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP,

Actg. Secretary.

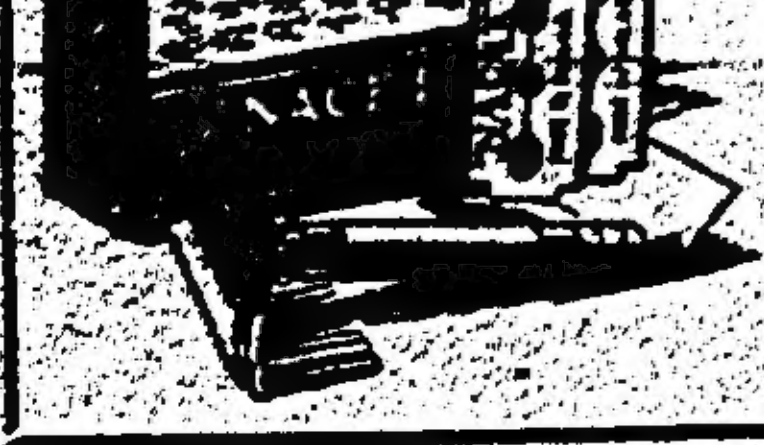
Hong Kong, 5th October, 1936.

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50 cents for 10.5

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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on
Monday, the 12th October, 1936
commencing at 11.00 a.m.
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street

17 Boxes Nickelless Buttons
14 Packages Pendants
22 Doz. Small Chains
1 Parcel Assorted Pendants
and Ear Rings
1 Package Fancy Ornaments
for Ladies Winter Coat
5 Boxes Veils and Fancy Covers
17 Packages Different Laces and Trimmings
110 Rolls Pearls on Strings
1 Case German Medicine
10 Electrical Motors
8 Cases Post Cards
1 Case Elastic
1 Case Powder Paper
1 Case Electric Belts

A Quantity of Valuable Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms: Cash on Delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers
Hong Kong, 9th October, 1936.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
Monday, the 12th October, 1936
commencing at 11.00 a.m.
at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods comprising:
Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, Woollen Piece Goods, Woollen and Cotton Blankets, Woollen and Artificial Clothings, Cotton Clothings, Rain Coats, Coloured Leather, Needles, Hardware, Flashlight Bulbs, Dried Shrimps, Awabi, Compo, Dried Mushroom, Dried Mussels, Birds, Nests, Fish Maws, Shellac Gum, White Peppers, Sharks Fins, Confectionery, American and Korean Ginseng, Cow Bezoar, Monkey Bezoar, Camphor Baroos, Deer Ends, Bears Galls, Medicine, Saccharine, Dental Materials, etc.

Terms: Cash on Delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers
Hong Kong, 9th October, 1936.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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"A" SECTION CORPS'
ANNUAL DINNER

(Continued from Page 5)

mutual understanding and friendship is magnificent, and I consider myself indeed lucky to command such a Section. Our reorganisation is complete and I know I can count on every one of you to give the same enthusiastic support to Mr. Marshall, your Section Commander, as you have given to me in the past.

"The toast, 'A' Section, is — Our Guests."

Col. Anderson's
Reply

In his reply, Lt.-Col. R. C. E. Anderson, M.C., the Commandant, said:—

"This is, as you say, the first time I have had the pleasure of addressing the Battery as Commandant; in fact, it is the first time I have been able to address you in any capacity, and you have made my task easier than it might have been by according me such a warm welcome."

"Captain Martin has promised me your support and co-operation and I require them, for without it my task would be impossible. I require them not only when the duties you have to do are congenial to you, but I require them even more when these duties are not to your liking."

"I have watched the Battery grow from one Section to three. I have watched with interest the progress of the junior partners, and in my opinion the expansion of the Battery from one to three Sections creates a new problem for 'A' Section, our hosts to-night. Last year you had no rivals, this year you have two. From what I have seen they are all out to catch you up. You as the parent body must see to it that they do not. In other words, as they progress, so much you progress."

Organisation Unwieldy
"Our organisation is rather unwieldy. We have very many small units in the Corps, but the duties we are required to fulfil do not allow of any other organisation. There is a danger, however, I have noticed it creeping in at times and I want to warn you against it—that is the tendency to look upon ourselves merely as a collection of small independent units. I am all for healthy rivalry between units. I am all for each unit cultivating esprit de corps and I like to see each unit trying to make itself the most efficient in the Corps; but you must never forget that you are all members of one big unit, the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and when occasion arises I expect you to work as willingly for the Corps as you do for your respective units. By all this I mean that the interests of the Corps take precedence over the interests of units in the Corps."

"The new training season has opened well. Recruits are coming in to all sections of the Battery. Attendances on parade have been very satisfactory. A good start is half the battle. I expect to see this good start maintained. These must be no falling off as the season progresses. Wet weather must not act as a deterrent; however adverse the conditions may be your section commander will always have an alternative programme arranged so that those who turn up will not find that their time has been wasted."

More Than Weekly Parades

"I must remind you that your duty as volunteers requires from you more than weekly parades at Belcher's. The Corps is going to require your services this coming year to a greater extent than hitherto. There is no doubt but that we shall be called upon to perform ceremonial duties in connection with the Coronation Celebration of H.M. the King, and it is for the reason that I want the Corps to be prepared to carry out any duties H.E. the Governor or H.E. the G.O.C. may require from us that I have reintroduced into the annual training programme drill and ceremonial parades."

"There is one other subject I must mention. During my period as Adjutant I experienced great difficulty in promulgating orders to all members of the Corps, and my only method is through the medium of the press. Through the courtesy of the press we are able to publish our orders in all papers on Saturday. I ask you, therefore, even if it only be on Saturday, to read your papers."

Most of you do this, but some of you I know are more interested in learning what other units of the Corps are doing and forget to read the orders referring to your own particular unit. I suggest to you that a better method would be to read your own orders first, then, if time permits, become inquisitive later. If you adopt this suggestion it might prevent you in the future from attending uniform parades in plain clothes."

"Captain Martin, I thank you and the members of 'A' Section for the work you have done in the past. I thank you for the welcome you have accorded me to-night and I wish you all a happy and successful training season."

Col. Burrowes's
Speech

Speaking on behalf of the guests, Col. A. Burrowes, C.R.A., said:—

"Captain Martin, Gentlemen,—In responding to-night on behalf of your guests, may I first of all say how glad we are to be amongst you. We thank you for giving us this opportunity of further cementing the friendship and comradeship which undoubtedly exists between all those who work for our common cause, the defence of Hong Kong."

"Comradeship, I feel sure, has called forth the sympathy which Captain Martin has so kindly expressed to the Royal Artillery in our recent loss of two able officers, both of whom were, I know, your friends—as they were mine. As Captain Martin has said, they continue their work by bringing us closer together."

"Friendship, comradeship, Gentlemen, are the essentials of co-operation, without which defence must fail. Of the co-operation of the Regular Artillery in your work I can assure you; on our assistance at all times and by all means at our disposal you can count."

Satisfactory Efficiency
"It is not, however, our co-operation which has produced the satisfactory efficiency which I have observed in your work; it is the keenness which you have evinced and which I hope others not yet in your corps will emulate; it is your devoting your hours after a hard day's work to our common cause that is chiefly responsible for that efficiency. Co-operation—team work—is the keynote of Artillery efficiency—linking the B. C. Staff with the detachments, producing detachments from individuals. But the chord cannot sound if a note is out of tune; efficiency cannot be obtained unless each individual knows, and does well, his own job. Let each, from B.C. to 'higher number', master his own part—play it in time and in time with his comrades, and the Battery will be an efficient instrument of defence, its guns will sound retreat to the attack."

"On behalf of your guests, I thank you, Gentlemen, for the Toast with which you have honoured us."

"Fellow, guests, will you rise and drink, to the health of 'A' Section Corps 1st Battery."

The toasts were all enthusiastically honoured.

(Continued from Col. 5)

South West North East
1 heart Pass 1 spade Pass
3 no trump (final bid)

West, my partner, opened the four of diamonds and my king was taken by South's ace. A spade was now led up to dummy. West following with the deuce and, naturally, I let the jack hold the trick. But when the king of spades was led, I pounced on it with my ace. After that the declarer could make only his own high card tricks and was down one on the nine trick contract.

This time my kibitzer's face wore a dubious expression. "Well, that's what I call pretty lucky!" he said. "How did you happen to guess to take the second spade lead? Suppose declarer had held the other spade?" "But I knew he didn't have it," I answered. "My partner's failure to echo in spades notified me beyond question that he and not declarer had three originally. It is an ordinary convention." "Oh," he said.

BRIDGE NOTES

Simple Convention

By Ely-Culbertson

Certain conventional signals remain a mystery to many players despite the fact that they are explained time and again in bridge books and columns.

Playing in a rubber game recently at Crockford's club in New York I had been blessed with an admiring kibitzer for several hours. No matter how elementary a bid or play I had occasion to make, my one man audience was highly enthusiastic. Then along came this hand.

South Dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.
NORTH
S-K Q J 6 5
H-7 4 3
D-8 6 2
C-5 2

WEST EAST
S-10 7 2 S-A 8 4
H-9 6 H-Q J 10 8
D-J 7 5 4 D-K 10 9
C-J 9 4 3 C-10 7 6

SOUTH
S-9 3
H-A K 5 2
D-A Q 3
C-A K Q 8

The bidding:
(Continued at Foot of Col. 4)

THE CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK,
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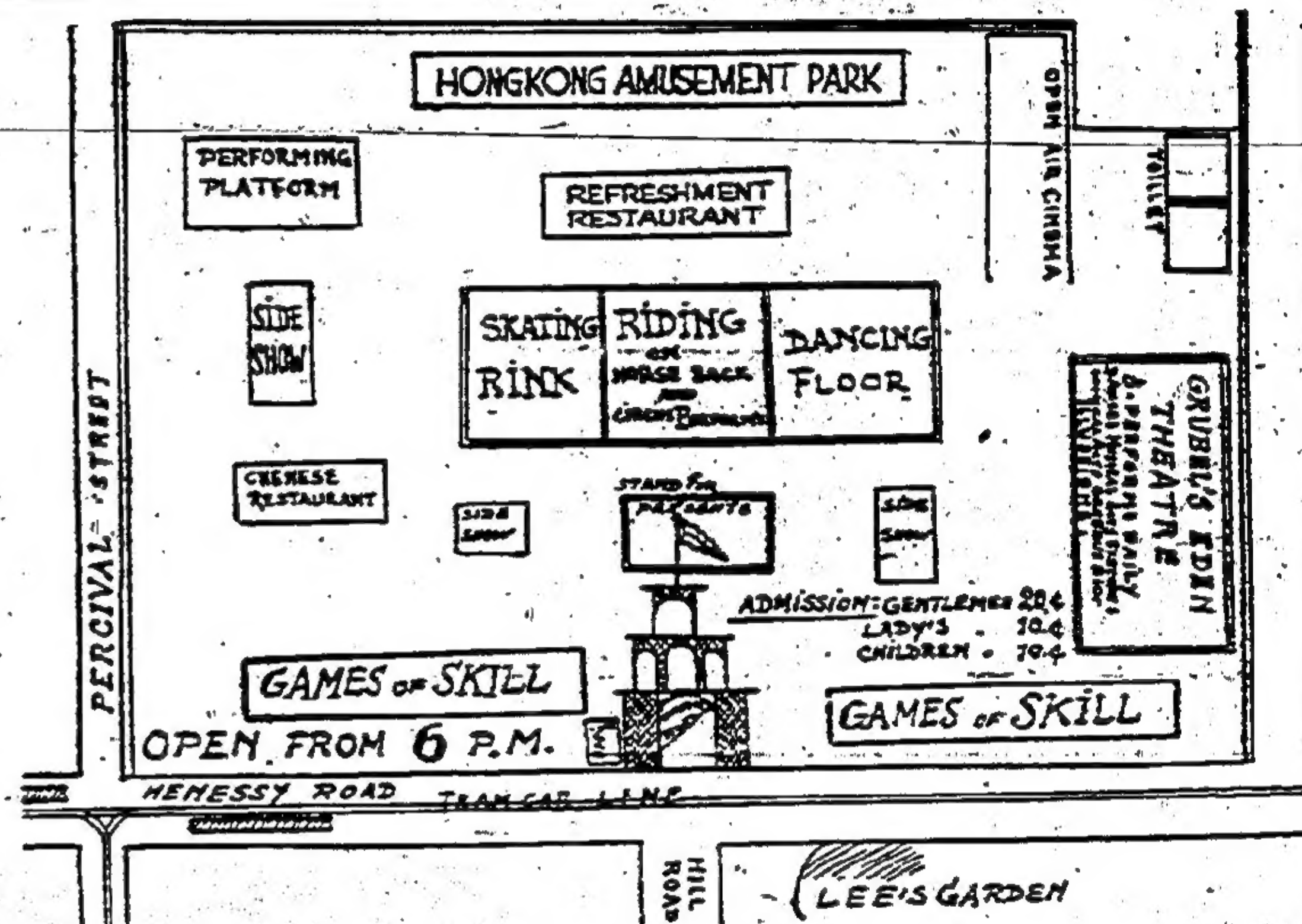
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former Circus Ground

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT

AT 6 P.M.

Attractions: Fire High-Diver, Motorcycle Jump, Open-air Cinema, Skating Rink, Dancing Floor, Riding on Horse-back, On the Platform, Chinese Acrobatic Dances, etc. Side Shows Small Zoo.

Grubel's Eden Theatre (in the Tent) National dances, Musical acts, sketches, comical acts, Grubel's big Illusions and small circus performances.

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SHOWING TO-DAY **THE GREAT ESCAPE** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

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THINGS TO COME

Also "PLUTO'S JUDGEMENT DAY" A Mickey Mouse in Technicolor

NEXT CHANGE DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. - ELISSA LANDI in "THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN" United Artists Release

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30 - 5.20 7.20 - 9.30
ORIENTAL THEATRE
LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY
THE FUNNIEST PICTURE YOU EVER SAW
IT'S THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Modern Times

TO-MORROW MONDAY TUESDAY
A GLORIFIED MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION!
POSITIVELY THE SCREEN'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT!

Look as enduring as the twinkling stars that shelter in the sky across the screen in **NATURAL COLOR!**
Sidney - MacMurray - Fonda
THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE

MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30 - 5.20 7.20 - 9.30
MAJESTIC THEATRE
MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
THREE SHOWS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE!!!

1. "AUDIOSCOPIKS" 2. M-G-M's THREE-DIMENSIONAL NOVELTY AND "A TALE OF VIENNA WOODS" COLOUR CARTOON. "LIVE GHOSTS"

3. A MIGHTY SOUTH SEA'S DRAMA... A MAEL-STORM OF PRIMITIVE PASSION FROM THE FASCINATING LAST FRONTIER OF CIVILIZATION!

Take a Lesson in Love from the Jungle!
Where men capture their mates in a thousand new romantic thrills - in M-G-M's \$1,000,000 screen adventure!
Last of the PAGANS
MALA and LOTUS
Beauties in cast of 5,000

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON - GEORGE HOUSTON in "THE MELODY LINGERS ON" UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

IF YOU ARE TOO BUSY TO WRITE HOME - DON'T
Just Post a Copy of the **Overland China Mail** which gives all the News there is - Both Local and Coastal

SECOND SONATA RECITAL

Excellent Music At Helena May

The second of the series of Sonata Recitals by Prue Lewis and Maurice Barton was given at the Helena May Institute last evening before a large and appreciative audience. The principal artists were supported by Mrs. Neil Mathieson, who delighted those present with two groups of songs. Mr. E. O'Neil Shaw accompanied. A detailed report by a special outside contributor will appear in to-morrow's issue of the *Sunday Herald*.

RE-TRIAL WANTED Schoolmaster & Young Girl Pupil

Yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court, Mr. H. S. C. Brooks of Hastings and Co., appeared before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen to apply for a rehearing of the case in which Chan Lai-wo, 25, headmaster of a private school at 522 Canton Road, was acquitted of charges of carnal knowledge of an 11-year-old girl, Li Kwai-fong, and of indecent assault on the same girl, on divers dates between June 19 and August 14. At the hearing on October 2, Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen discharged defendant on both charges because the story given by complainant could not be corroborated.

FARMER WHO MADE GOOD Novel Method Of Fertilisation

TOOK HIS COURAGE IN BOTH HANDS

How Mr. George Baylis, of Boxford, Berks, the agricultural pioneer, made a fortune approaching £250,000 by novel fertilisation methods was explained recently by an expert at an agricultural conference at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. C. S. Orwin, Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, Oxford University, said that Mr. Baylis, whose will was proved last month at £245,596, was at one time the largest arable farmer in England.

"In 1866 he had begun farming in Berkshire, on a farm of 240 acres, in the traditional way for corn, roots, bullocks and sheep," Mr. Orwin continued. "After six years he had lost £600."

Adding Farm To Farm
"In his search after some other method of farming, which would put his balance on the other side, he came upon the experiments of Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamsted, Herts, which proved that corn could be grown without animal manure, by the application of ammonia and phosphates.

"Baylis took his courage in both hands, and decided to take the Rothamsted experiments at their face value by abolishing all livestock from his farming system."

"He evolved a six-course rotation, with three corn crops, two bare fallows and a clover crop. In 1875 he borrowed £15,000, and bought a 400-acre farm on which to pursue his system."

Prices Slump
"Almost immediately he had to face the great agricultural depression and the slump in corn prices. While his neighbours were going bankrupt or giving up farming, Baylis went on growing corn, making money, and adding farm to farm. Before his death he was farming 12,000 acres, half of which he owned, and the only livestock upon it were some 300 working horses."

"He died at the farm where he started. He had farmed it without livestock for 61 years, and without any visible deterioration." Mr. Orwin suggested that large areas of English grass lands were full of stored-up fertility, which could not be cashed except by ploughing and cropping. There were thousands of acres of grass land which would be more profitable to landlord and tenant alike under a system of alternate husbandry.

Local Share Market

Messrs. Harriman's Weekly Report

Messrs. G. A. Harriman & Co's weekly share report and market review issued at noon to-day states:-

Much quieter conditions have prevailed in all markets, during the last seven days than for many weeks past. Locally the market has been disturbed by political happenings up North, but with the latest news from Shanghai reassuring, a late improvement has set in and the tendency, on the eve of the "Double Tenth" holiday weekend, is decidedly firmer, with the many buying enquiries difficult to fill.

Manila has also experienced the quietest period in months and brokers down there must have enjoyed a much needed respite after weeks of driving activity. Although quiet, quotations have been well maintained, and it appears likely that the next movement will again trend upwards, for there is little sign of weakness except among a few of the poorer stocks.

Our leading utility shares have eased off slightly, Hong Kong Electric close around 54½ middle - but China Lights (old) are above their lowest level for the week at \$14.75 cash & 15.40 December. Telephones (old) are available at \$29½ and the New shares at \$11¼ with \$11 bid. Trams have kept steady, with buyers bidding \$12.60 and small business transacted at \$12.65. Wharves have eased to \$114 and Provident (old) have fluctuated between \$2.17½ and \$2, closing around \$2.10. The new shares were dealt in at 20 cts. Hong Kong Docks are available at \$13.75. Hong Kong Lands are nominally quoted round \$40 and Humphreys at \$9.50. Cements are wanted at \$11.60. Kopes offer at \$3.80 without attracting buyers. Hong Kong Hotels have been actively traded in and large quantities were taken at \$6 and \$6.10, cash & \$6.20 November & December buyers bidding \$6.00 at close for cash and \$6.25 December. Hong Kong Realty have subsided to a nominal quotation of \$5.75 middle.

Among mining shares Raubs are again prominent, the improvement in the sterling price of Gold to 142s per oz., being very favourable to this company. There are buyers locally at \$12. Philippine gold mining shares are without much change over the period closing quotations for the principal stocks being rather below those obtaining at this time last week. Small local business was done in Antamoks between \$5.80 and \$6.00 but the Manila price is maintained at an equivalent of \$6.20. Marsman Investments Ltd. had a spectacular rise from \$9/6 to 44/- during the week.

Atoks can be taken at \$1.10 at which figure there are good buyers. Baguio exchanged at 59 cts. Benguet Explorations at 42½ cts. and Consolidated Mines at 10 cts. Demonstrations have continued steady and close with buyers at \$1.62 after transactions early in the week at \$1.65. The September output from this mine was \$114,000 which is some \$12,000 better than for August. Big Wedge have kept steady at near 82 cts. but Suyocs have been rather neglected and have consequently eased to \$1.22. San Manuicos have shaded off to \$6.10 and United Paracales risen to \$3.70. Paracale Gumans have been put on 30 cents to close at \$1.60. A large business was done in this share. Northern Mines were dealt in at 51 cts. and Santa Rosas at 17½ cts. At close the Hong Kong market may be described as quietly steady with an upward movement like to set in after the holiday. Manila is quiet but very steady.

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES

Unclaimed radio telegrams for Miss Leeyako, 2nd Floor, 227 Queen's Road, from Manila and Desapiladeras, Hong Kong Hotel from Hanoi are lying at the Government Radio Office.

A dinner dance will be held at the Reprise Bay Hotel to-day at 9 p.m., and a tea dance to-morrow at 5 p.m. A half-hourly bus service will run to-morrow afternoon.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Lai Yuk Wa, an artist in Messrs. Millington Limited, will undertake any kind of art work and give the whole proceeds from same to the Marshal Chiang Kai-shek 50th Birthday Anniversary Fund. This offer will hold good for one week from to-day.

The R.M.A. Dorado left here at 11.15 a.m. yesterday, carrying no passengers; but 0.410 kilos. of freight and 72.112 kilos. of mail.

Mr. E. Himsforth at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday committed to the next Criminal Sessions Wu Ting, unemployed, who was found to have in his possession a .45 revolver and four rounds of ammunition without a licence. When defendant heard that he had been committed, he stated that it would be "useless," as he would say the same things when he was in the Supreme Court as he had said in the lower court.

Approximately \$12,500,000 in silver dollars is on board the Empress of Japan which arrived to-day. The exact amount shipped could not be ascertained, but approximately 2,500 boxes, containing \$5,000 each, are stated to be involved. Most of this came from the vaults of the National Industrial Bank of China.

PORTUGAL'S THREAT TO WITHDRAW

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Russia wants to split Europe into two camps and make the success of the forthcoming five-Power Conference illusory? The latter theory is favoured in some circles, because at the same time the Soviet Union has started another diplomatic action in Geneva in connection with League reform.

The *Petit Parisien* thinks that if saving the Spanish Republic was the motive, it came much too late. No Socialist or Popular Front army could now prevent the fall of the Madrid Government. - Trans-Ocean Service.

BONFIRE OF QUEEN MARY PLANS

Plans and patterns used in the construction of the Queen Mary provided fuel for a bonfire lit at Clydebank recently to celebrate the town's jubilee.

RADIO'S FAVOURITES REGAL ZONOPHONE "HILL BILLIES"

- MR1408-OLD FAITHFUL
- MR1959-HOME ON THE RANGE
- MR1638-GOODBYE BRONCHO BILL
- MR1596-LILY LUCY LANE
- MR1545-ROLL ALONG COVERED WAGON
- MR1726-ROLL ALONG PRAIRIE MOON
- MR1663-LOVE IN OLD SANTE FE
- MR1790-JUMP ON THE OLD WAGON
- MR1816-HILL BILLY-BAND
- MR2061-UNDER THE OLD PINE TREE
- MR1822-DYING COWBOY
- MR1939-LAST OF THE TEXAS RANGERS

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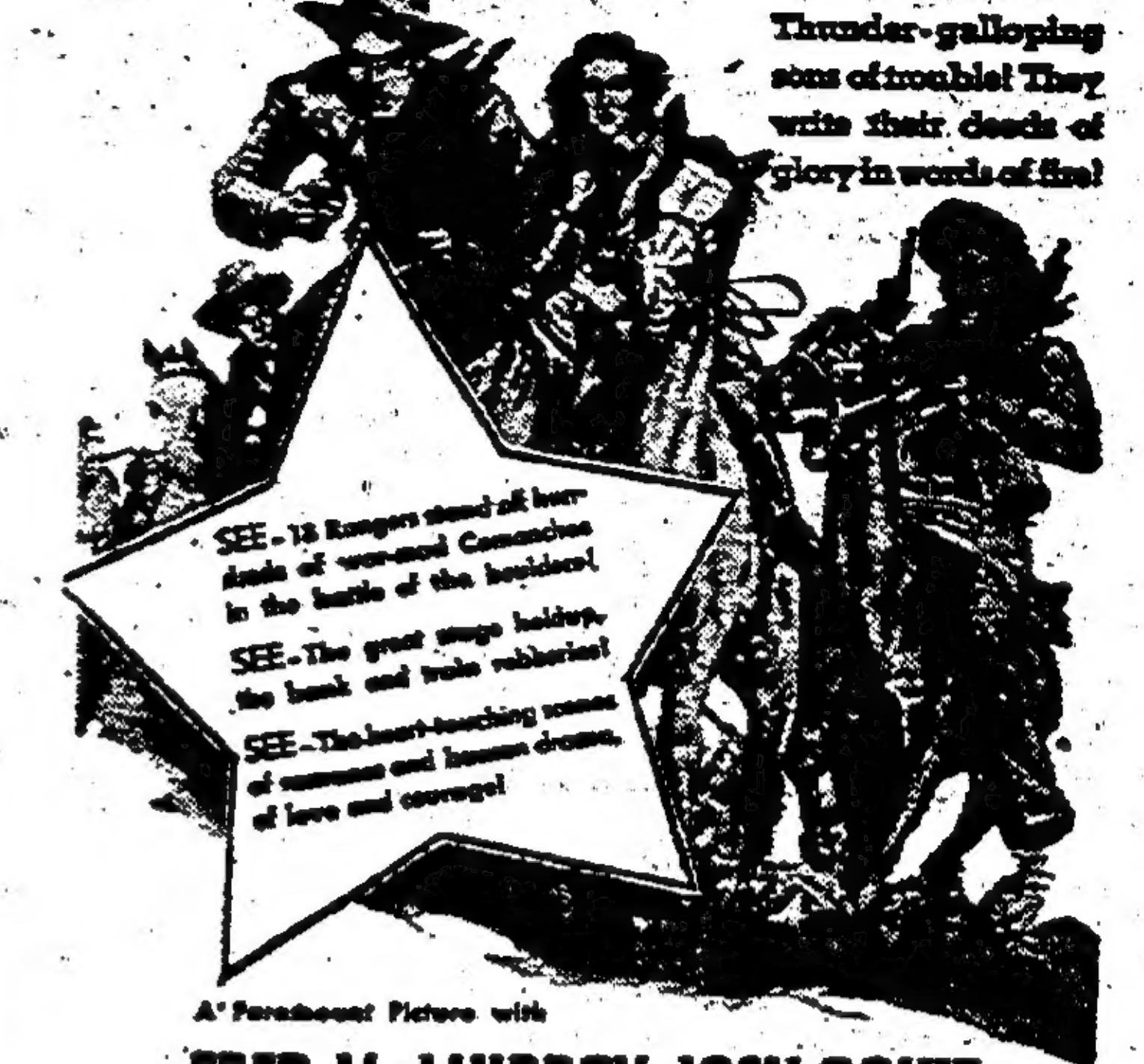
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STAR THEATRE

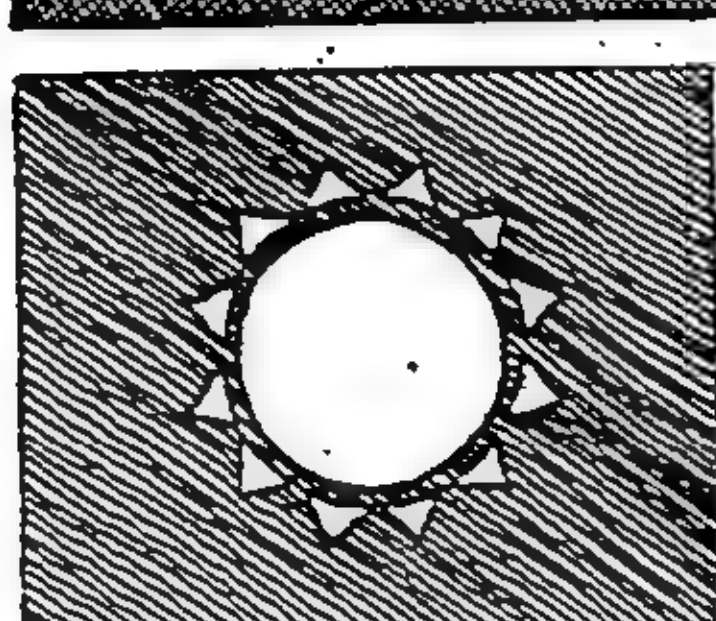
SAT. SUN. & MON. Daily at 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
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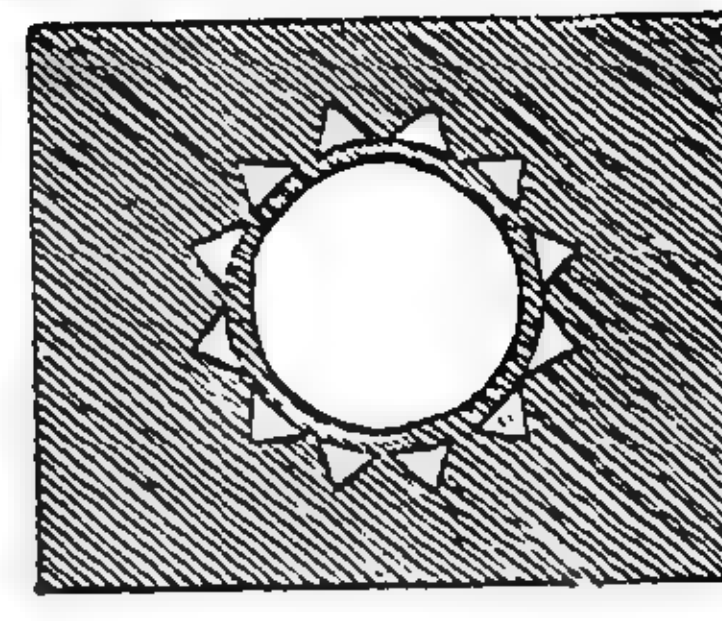
NEXT CHANGE
"BOULDER DAM" with BOSS ALEXANDER and PATRICIA ELLER
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

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CHINA MAIL



DOUBLE TENTH SUPPLEMENT



▲ DOCTOR SUN YAT SEN, THE MAZZINI OF CHINA ▲

GIFTED with exceptional intelligence and a remarkable power for revolutionary organisation, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Wen) was mainly responsible for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. He was the life and soul of the democratic revolution of 1911, and has rightly been called the "Mazzini of China."

Born in the year 1866 in the Hsiangshan District of Kwangtung, Dr. Sun received his primary education in the Anglican Mission School, and subsequently entered the Hawaii College in Honolulu. On his return to Hong Kong he continued his studies at Queen's College. After paying another visit to Honolulu he returned to China to take up the study of medicine, first in Canton and afterwards in Hong Kong.

It was while studying in Hong Kong that the late President of China commenced his political career. He organised a secret society called the Chung Hsing Hui with the intention of overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty, but he soon had to flee to Honolulu and then to America to save his life as the organisation encountered many difficulties, several of his comrades being arrested and beheaded.



DR. SUN YAT SEN.

In 1893, when only 27 years of age, he was kidnapped in London by members of the Chinese Legation at the instance of the Chinese Government. He, however, managed to communicate with his comrades, and obtained his liberty from the British Government.

While in Tokyo in 1904 he

successfully united all the different elements of the anti-dynastic movement into a formidable revolutionary party, which was called the Tung Meng Hui, and planned the revolution of 1911.

Soon after the Revolution, which, owing to a misunderstanding between Dr. Sun and General Huang Hsing, who had the

task of carrying out the scheme, broke out earlier than scheduled, Dr. Sun hurried to London from America, and, exerting himself before the British Authorities, obtained the three following promises:—

"That no loans would be granted to the Manchus."

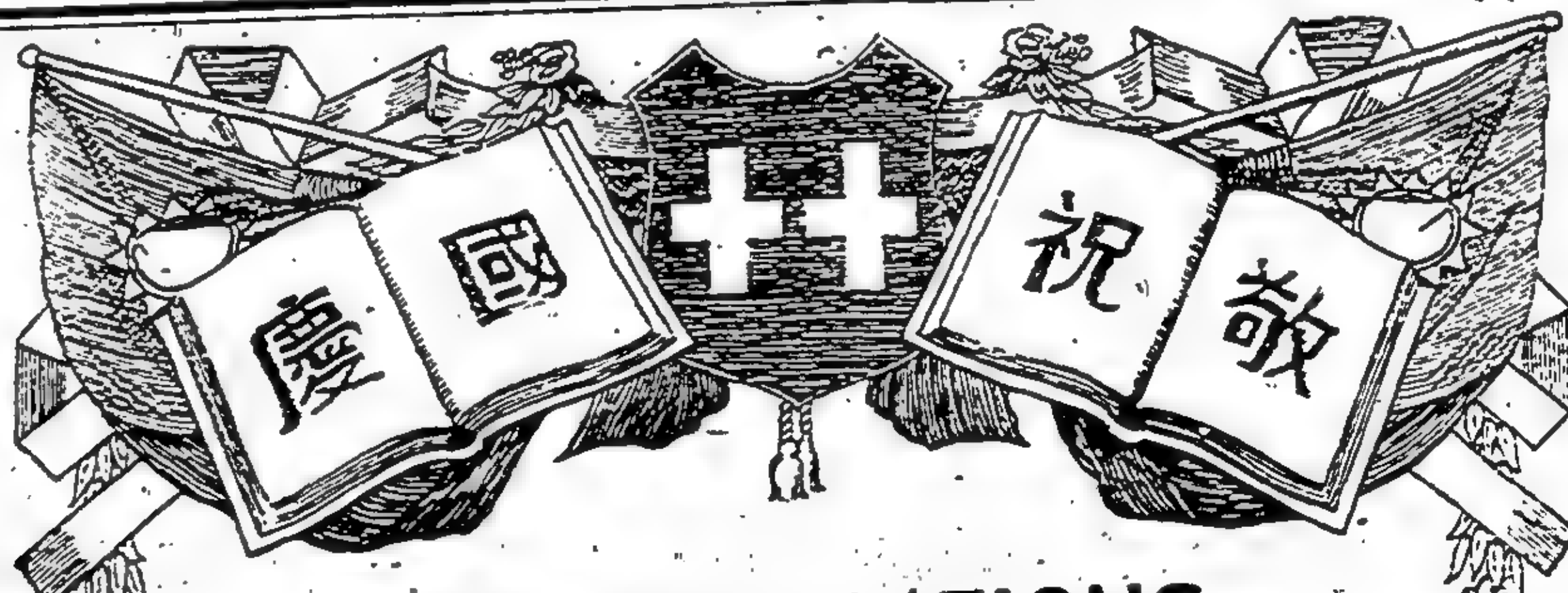
"That the orders for Dr. Sun's deportation from the British colonies of Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang be cancelled."

"That Japan would be prevented from interfering in favour of the Manchus."

On his return to Nanking, Dr. Sun was elected President of the Chinese Republic by the Republican Government, but immediately after the abdication of the Manchus, he resigned in favour of Yuan Shih-kai; as his goal, the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, had been accomplished. However, when Yuan Shih-kai, turning traitor to the Republic, wished to establish himself Emperor of China, Dr. Sun strongly opposed him, and subsequently the name of the revolutionary party was changed to "Koumintang" or "The People's party."

During the years that followed, Dr. Sun figured prominently in the many hostilities which were organised against him and his followers, and it was not until May 5, 1921, that he formally became President of China.

(Continued on Page 10)



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GENERALISSIMO'S NEW LIFE MOVEMENT OUTLINED

CHINA, like almost every other nation during the past few years, has felt the tremendously enervating effects of world depression, writes Madame Chiang Kai-shek in the *China Press*. Each nation, according to its lights, has sought to find a way out of stagnation into normality. Italy has its Fascism, Germany its Nazism, the Soviet Union its first and second five-year plans, and America its New Deal. The primary aim of each is to solve the economic problems involved and to bring material prosperity to the people.

China, like the rest of the nations, is confronted with a similar problem, added to which is the necessity of rescuing the people from the cumulative miseries of poverty, ignorance, and superstition, combined with the after effects of communistic orgies and natural calamities, not to mention the grave consequences of external aggression.

To this end, what is known as the New Life Movement has been launched, to strike at the very roots of the several evils. Conditions obtaining in China are so different from those facing any other country that it would be impossible for the average foreign mind to comprehend the reasons for the New Life Movement, its programme, its actual working results, and its future, without a brief explanation of the background of the psychological and social state in which China finds herself after some 300 years of oppression and neglect by the rulers of the Manchu Dynasty, followed by the chaos, consequent upon the revolution which overthrew that regime.

In foreign countries which have enjoyed the advantages of social, political, and economic organisation over a period of years, a system has been erected under which citizens have become accustomed to making



THE GENERALISSIMO.

their contributions to the promotion of the interests of the State and to the general well-being of the people. In China, particularly under the Manchus, no such opportunities existed. The people were, on the contrary, restrained from interesting themselves in administrative affairs; were compelled to accept without question the ruling of an official class; and were decapitated, banished, or imprisoned in dungeons if any criticism of official action escaped them. In reality the executioner's sword swung menacingly between official power and prerogatives and any expression of public opinion concerning them.

In conditions such as these it did not take the civilian element long to learn the wisdom of discreet silence. And, since in cases of forcible attempts to effect political reforms all the relatives of those deemed guilty were forthwith exterminated, the risks run by would-be reformers were so great that in the course of time the whole of the people learned to accept what befell them and to confine themselves to their own affairs.

Discouraged by every possible means from participating in administrative work or community service, they eventually forgot what the State meant to



MADAME CHIANG.

them. As an old Chinese proverb has it, "The people dared to be angry, but they did not dare to speak." They came to believe that governmental affairs were no concern of theirs.

So it happened that, when the Revolution of 1911 drove out what was accepted as the official class, the people found themselves without any knowledge or experience of what was required of them to build up a new State. They were, in the main, illiterate; liberty was, at the outset, defined by them to mean license; and public service was scorned by them as something they never heard of and did not understand. They were, in a sense, bewildered by the transference of responsibility from the old-time official shoulers to their own and appeared to resent all efforts of the revolutionary leaders to induce them to undertake community service—to clean up the dirt of centuries of official neglect and organize those activities which, in foreign countries, seem a natural course of action for the citizens.

The idea of the New Life Movement crystallized in the mind of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek during the anti-communist campaign. He realized that military occupation of recovered territory was not enough; that it must be followed up by social and economic reconstruction in the devastated areas; and that, to be effective,



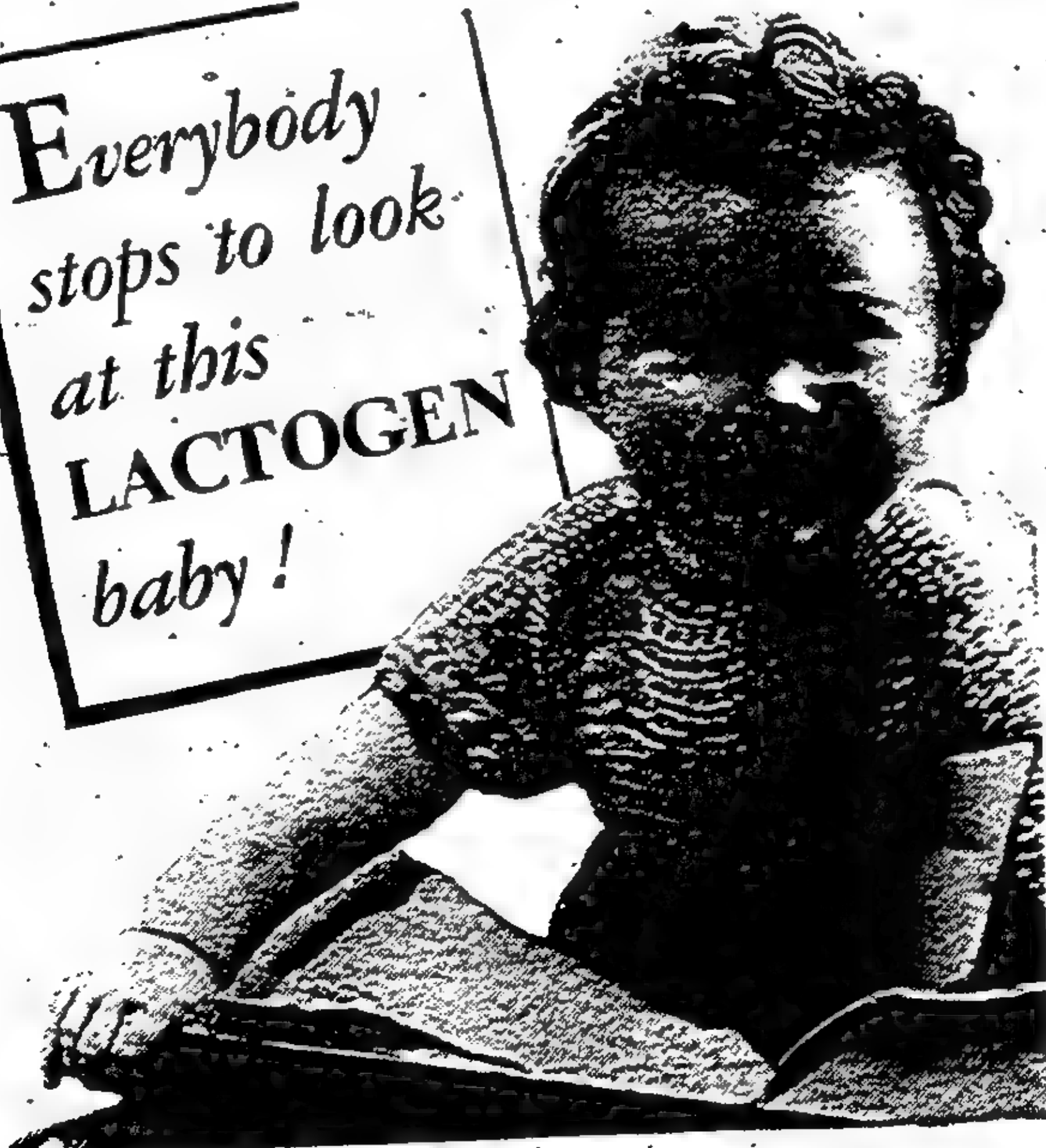
Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China.

ative, a national consciousness and spirit of mutual co-operation must be roused. He saw that the immediate need was the development of the vitality of the spirit of the people, which seemed to have been crushed. He contemplated the perspective of history in the light of existing conditions about him; he realised how much depended upon the people's consciousness of their heritage from the past; and conviction came to him that the four great virtues of old China, *Li, I, Lien, and Chih*, constituted a remedy that could recover the country from stagnation and ruin—because, at the time when those principles were practiced, China was indeed a great nation. He decided there and then to base a New Life Movement upon them, to try to recover what had been lost by forgetfulness of this source of China's greatness.

What significance lies behind these four principles which hold so much good in them for China, if they can be carried out in the spirit intended?

First is *Li*, which in the ordinary and most accepted form of translation means courtesy. And by courtesy is meant that which emanates from the heart—not a formality which merely obeys the law.

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The second is *I*, which, roughly translated, means duty or service, toward the individual's fellow men and toward himself.

The third is *Lien*, meaning clear definition of the rights of the individual and of the degree in which those rights may be enforced without infringing upon those of others. In other words, honesty. A clear demarcation between what is public and what is private, what is yours and what is mine.

The fourth is *Chia*, which denotes high-mindedness and honour.

Being a realist, the Generalissimo recognised that conditions in China are entirely different from what they were centuries ago when China was a great nation. At that time China could well afford to stand aloof, shut herself within the confines of her own boundaries, and keep out all intruders; but today she is a part of a world-wide scheme of things, and, in order to maintain and improve her present position, she must keep in step with the march of time.

So the New Life Movement is based upon the preservation of these four virtues, and it aims to apply them to actual, existing conditions, in order that the moral character of the nation shall attain the highest possible standard. The Generalissimo observed that communism crushed the spirit of the people, in addition to robbing them of material things; that it struck at all the fundamental principles of moral character. It tortured and degraded the status of man and dis-

possessed human life of value. In the face of this dismal prospect, the Generalissimo decided that the New Life Movement could sow the first seeds of an effort to awaken in the people an urge for a more-satisfying life.

To this end the New Life Movement was launched in Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province.

In Kiangsi the first thing done when areas were reclaimed from the communists by the Government forces was to send a group of young officers called the Pieh Tung Tui, meaning Special Movement Organisation, to the devastated sections, to

detailed report to Headquarters. In the meantime they organized co-operatives to enable the people to secure tools, seed, materials for repairs, and other necessities of life at a reasonable rate of interest on long-term loans. Such assistance was rendered necessary because the communists commonly had deprived the inhabitants of all their livestock and other means of livelihood and often went so far as to destroy their farm implements.

Gradually the government troops completely won the confidence of the people. This was well demonstrated in May, 1934, when the Generalissimo made a personal tour of the devastated areas which had just been taken over from the communists. For hundreds of miles as he passed through the villages the peasants, with their long-handled spears, red-tasseled and gleaming, waited to salute him, in spite of torrential downpours.

Along with military assistance on the farms, Headquarters sends out specialists to care for the poorly nourished, the sick, and the dying and to provide food for those still able to carry on. The Pieh Tung Tui then organizes all able-bodied men, from 16 years of age upward, into self-defence corps, teaching them how to protect themselves and to act in concert, should the communists by any chance return when the Government forces have moved on. They are shown how to build simple mud fortifications, how to use arms—some of which are given each village—and all are taught how to de-

fend themselves and their homes with long-handled, steel-pointed spears—quite formidable weapons when used by massed forces. Apart from the fact that a certain measure of self-defence is thus available to the inhabitants, the greatest gain to them is the psychological effect of united effort and the development of the spirit of self-reliance, a spirit the communists ruthlessly suppressed.

In addition to these practical aids to rehabilitation, the Pieh Tung Tui materially assists in re-establishing confidence in the Government forces by effectively protecting the people against any infraction of regulations by individuals soldiers. If any dispute arises between civilians and the soldiery, the Pieh Tung Tui investigates the matter on the spot and gives a just decision; but the decisions, curiously enough, are generally in favour of the civilians.

Not content with organizations specially delegated to these devastated areas to work towards a better community life, the Generalissimo, before the end of the spring school season, called a meeting of all the middle-school students in Nanchang. He spoke at length

(Continued on Page 14)



assist in rehabilitation work. These young officers had previously received careful training at Military Headquarters in their duties and in the objects of the New Life Movement and had also been brought to realise that fairness and courtesy should be the rule in all their dealings with their fellow men.

Upon arrival at the front, the duty of this group was to make a rapid survey of the local situation, proceed to discover the abuses which had borne most heavily upon the people during the communist occupation, and then embody their findings in a

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CHINA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE REVIEWED

PROBABLY the newcomer to China would be perplexed to know what to believe about the economic future of the country, writes F. L. Pratt in the *China Press*. The pessimist would insist that irredeemable collapse was only a matter of time. The optimist would tell him that China has the resources and the courage to overcome present difficulties as she has successfully surmounted those encountered in the past.

Provided that the newcomer was put in possession of well-authenticated facts and figures, realised the new spirit which is abroad, and knew something of the long history of this country, he would, without doubt, eventually give full credence to the optimist.

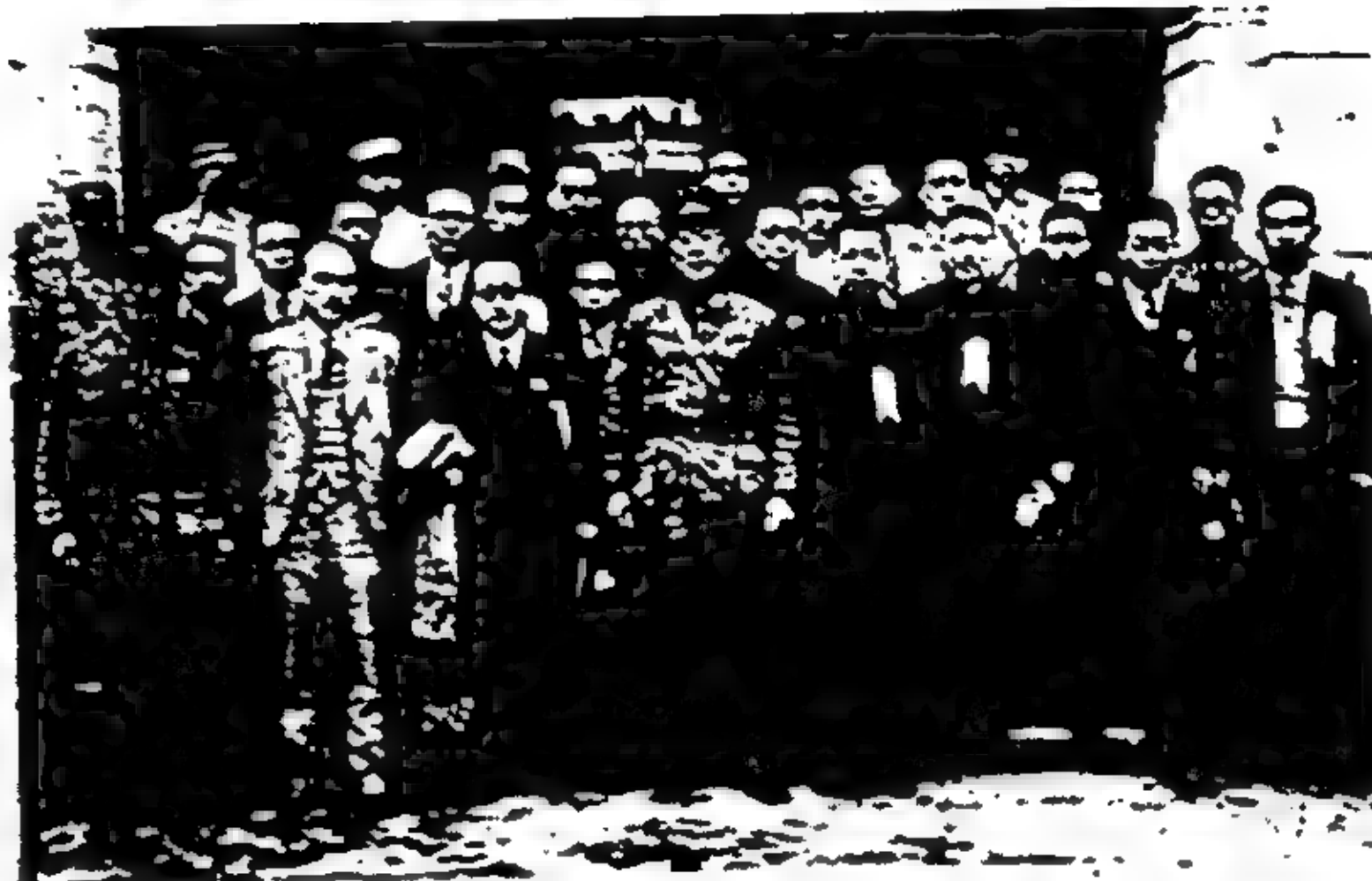
China may be compared to a granite cliff facing the ocean. On occasion the waves of adversity beat—with apparently irresistible force—against her, subjecting her to relentless buffeting. But the waves invariably moderate in due time, while the cliff remains—none the worse for the assaults that it has countered and repelled.

The hindrances to China's economic development in the past have been numerous. Some of them have been partially overcome by political changes and a growing sense on the part of responsible leaders that China could no longer neglect measures to bring her abreast of other nations in economic progress. Some of the hindrances could, it was recognised, be removed by well-directed national effort, and that effort has been, and is now more intensively being, made. To mention a few of the disabilities that have checked economic progress, the agriculturists, who form an overwhelming majority of the people (the percentage of farm households to the total households of the country is estimated to be 74.5) are still for the most part apathetic and conservative.

Until quite recently, the provincial officials were mostly indifferent to the need of the districts in which they were stationed. This unfortunately is still the case in some provinces.

Other disabilities are the natural calamities, drought, floods and famines, which periodically afflict this land. The high rates of interest, irregular taxation, and the financial stringency—which has always been a nightmare to Ministers of Finance since the Republic was established, and which has been greatly accentuated of late by foreign aggression, the compulsory heavy military expenditure, the loss of revenue from Manchuria and the American silver policy—have also been grave retarding factors.

But perhaps the chief disability has been the paucity of communications. Before the establishment of the Republic, road-making on anything like an adequate scale was unknown. In the Manchu days a few high-



General Pei Chung-hsi, former vice Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Group Army, seen in the centre, photographed after an official reception given in his honour in Kwangsi recently.



Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Minister of Finance.

ways which focussed on Peiping were maintained by the Imperial Government, principally for the transportation of tribute and for military purposes. Apart from these highways there were few roads of much value for the transport of goods by wheeled vehicles.

In former days, in the mountainous parts of the country, there were few roads except those used by coolie carriers. The amount that these men could carry was necessarily restricted as was the distance that they could cover. Transportation charges added immensely to the cost of goods when they reached their destination and this acted as a very real restraint of trade. Economic development was consequently retarded.

Some provinces, notably Kiangsi, Fukien, Kweichow and Szechwan, have greatly benefitted as a consequence of the road work done at the instigation of General Chiang Kai-shek during the campaign against the Communists. Although the roads then built were primarily for military purposes, they were designed to be permanent additions to the existing means of communication. They are proving to be of great value to the rural populace, as they enable the facile dispatch of products to markets that were previously inaccessible.

Probably it is not generally known that road making in China has already brought the most remote of the south-western provinces into touch with Shanghai by motor. When a few gaps are closed, it will be possible to drive a car from Shanghai to Singapore. Similarly very little remains to be done in the western provinces to render motor

trips from the east coast of China to the west of Europe feasible. This article is chiefly concerned with economic development, but it is obvious that economic advantages necessarily follow the creation of these new travel routes.

Appallingly high rates of interest have long been a serious brake upon economic development in China. Conditions in the various provinces may vary, but generally speaking the high rates of interest exacted for loans are largely responsible for causing a serious check to the development of trade, and for withholding from the producer the fair reward that he might reasonably expect.

Emphasis has been hitherto mainly placed upon the difficulties that have to be surmounted before China can reap the full benefit of the unremitting industry of her people and her enormous natural resources. The more pleasing task has now to be faced of showing what favourable factors exist that might give ground for optimism. Anyone who has been closely associated with China for a lengthy period cannot have failed to be astounded at the quick recovery invariably made after natural or other calamities of a major character. One year millions are on the verge of starvation as a consequence of floods, or the depredations of bandits. The latter frequently denude the farmers in extensive regions of their live stock, their seed grain and even of their farming implements. The farmers are left utterly destitute—but never despairing.

In circumstances in which many other races would have been rendered apathetic and hopeless, the Chinese set patiently at work at a task equivalent to making bricks without straw, and—in seeming contradiction to possibility—they succeed! In an incredibly short time the ravages wrought by man or nature are repaired and the rich land again rewards the tillers.

The character of the people is, therefore, one of the chief justifications of hope for the future in the economic sense. Then of supreme importance is the attitude of the National Government. In other days, although the betterment of economic conditions was repeatedly declared to be one of the main preoccupations of the Government, little or



Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Minister in London, has done much to foster Anglo-Chinese friendship.

nothing was done to improve matters. Practically no effort was made to stir up the provincial officials to a realisation that the promotion of trade was a most important duty. Neither was there any real effort made to abolish, or at least modify, the many oppressive and illegal taxes imposed by regional rulers. Of late, however, the National Government has seriously taken the matter in hand. Removal of many of the evils of irregular and oppressive taxation is not the least of its accomplishments. It has also inculcated in many of the provincial officials a real spirit of service.

In regard to the illegal taxes, the task of bettering the conditions of the people was almost Herculean. For decades the rural population never knew precisely what exactions might be made. To end a condition like this was no easy task. The Generalissimo, however, ably and loyally supported by his colleagues, notably by Dr. H. H. Kung and Mr. T. V. Soong, has been able to bring about reform in province after province.

The Economic Reconstruction Movement which was launched by the Generalissimo last year as a complement of the New Life Movement promises to be of invaluable service to the economy of the country. Much has already been done to improve conditions, especially in Kiangsi, though attention has by no means been confined to that province by the National Economic Council.

(Continued on Page 18)

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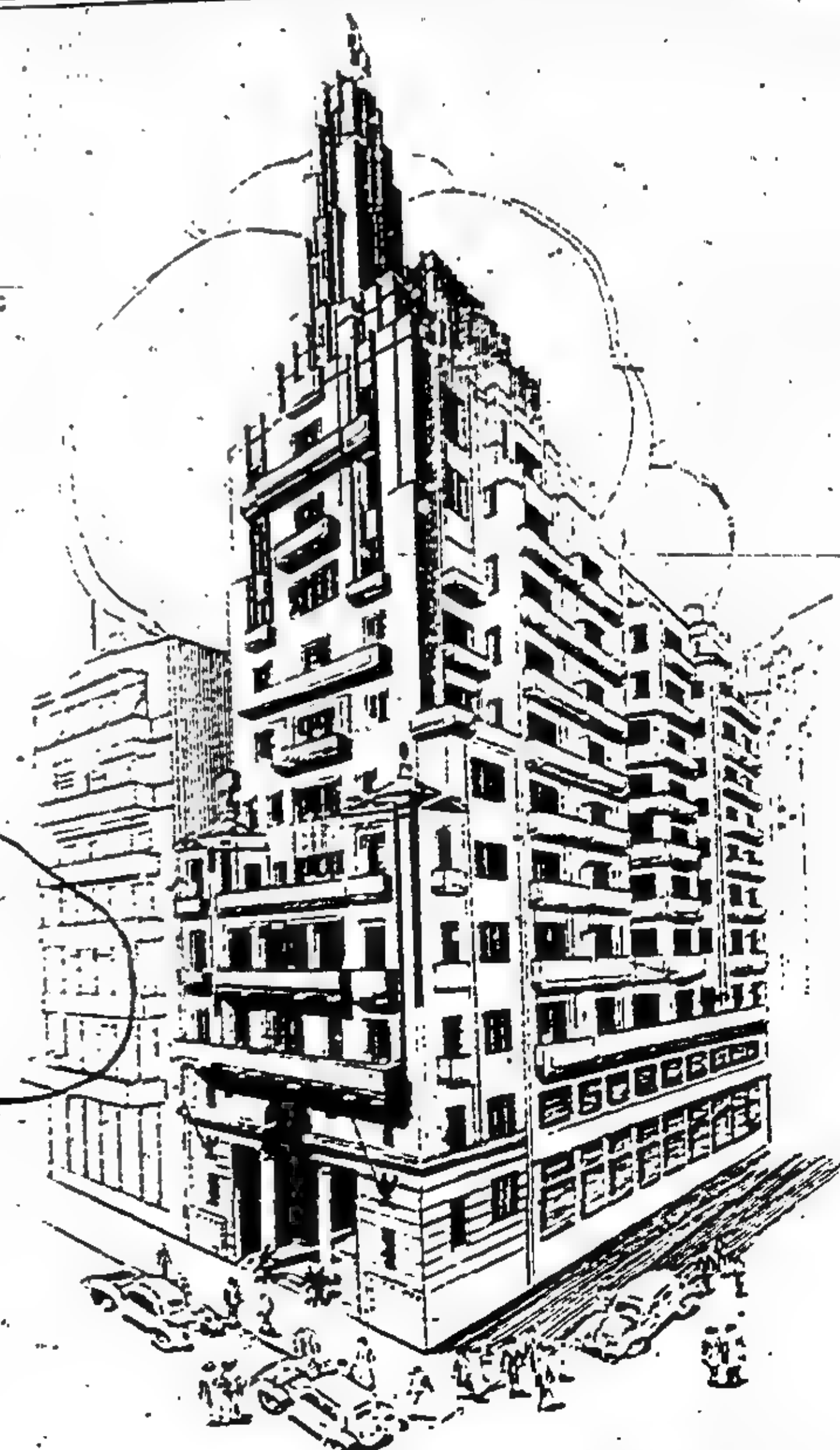
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CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

DURING the last two or three years, the people and Government of China have been confronted with general economic depression and such calamities as great drought and flood, to say nothing of its external difficulties. Given such a situation, one would wonder whether educational work could progress at all; and a pessimistic view of its immediate future may probably prevail, writes Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, in the *China Press*.

Fortunately, the facts are not so discouraging. Of all large-scale public undertakings in China, education seems to have acquired a capacity to grow in adversity. The growth though moderate so far in some respects, has been continuous, as shown by the increase of schools and continued upward move of educational budgets, both national and local.

In speaking of the outlook of education in China, we may begin with the universities, which have undergone great changes between 1929 and 1933. By a series of measures beginning with the laws and regulations in 1929, which have been enforced with uninterrupted vigour, this part of the educational work is beginning to produce the desired effect as regards discipline, equipment and administration in the universities. With orderly administration and secure finance, the majority of the universities have been free from other cares during recent years, and have had only one single concern, the promotion of knowledge and learning.

A university may be defined as an institution of higher education or the seat of learning. But the Chinese educational law gives it a more concrete definition. According to the law of



The above picture was taken at the Alice Memorial Hospital on October 10, 1933, and shows a group of students of the Hong Kong College Hospital. Reading from left to right are Messrs. Yeung Hok Ling, Sun Yat Sen (later President of China), Chan Kwai Shak, Kwan Sam Yin and Yau Lit. Dr. Kwan is still in practice in the Colony. (Photo by A. Fong).

1929, a university is defined as an institution which has at least three colleges, one of which must be of pure science or applied science.

This emphasis on science is due to obvious reasons. It is the basis of modern life and knowledge; and the applied science in its many branches is so important for the economic reconstruction of the country. There is no intention to favour science at the expense of social science and literature, but all care must be taken to see that the claims and value of science are fully recognised in China. It is for this reason that the Ministry of Education has been paying much attention for the improvement of science instruction in the universities.

Recently, a wholesome tendency is showing itself in that

more students are turning to the study of natural science, pure and applied. Prior to 1934, the universities took in annually more students for arts and social science than for natural science, pure and applied; but the situation began to be reversed since the summer of the aforesaid year. One of the immediate hopes of the universities is that the work of the graduates, whether as secondary school teachers or as technicians and research workers, will be greatly improved.

Closely connected with the encouragement of science instruction is the promotion of post-graduate research in the universities. The provisional regulations for the organisation of post-graduate research were issued by the ministry in 1934. The general requirements are

ample financial provisions, competent research staff and adequate laboratory and library equipment; otherwise these regulations leave the universities much freedom to develop their research according to their special facilities and tradition.

As a number of students go annually abroad for further study and research, it will be noted that the Government's policy in this respect has undergone some important changes during recent years, in requiring that generally only graduates of universities, independent colleges and technical schools be allowed to study abroad, whether they go on their own means or on Government fellowships. In the case of the latter, two years' work or research after graduation in China is often required and they are selected after a very searching competitive examination.

The spirit of research has been very much enhanced in China during recent years, as is evidenced by the activities of such learned societies as the Academia Sinica. These in turn assist the development of university research, and have the further advantage of concentrating on subjects in which they are particularly interested. The learned societies have been assisted in their work by the basic training that university instruction has given to the large number of their workers in every branch of learning and science.

Another fundamental problem in education in China at present concerns the equalisation and extension of educational opportunities. To this problem a great deal of attention has been paid. The equalisation of opportunities is one of the basic assumptions of modern democratic society; and its application in education means the removal of obstructions that stand in the



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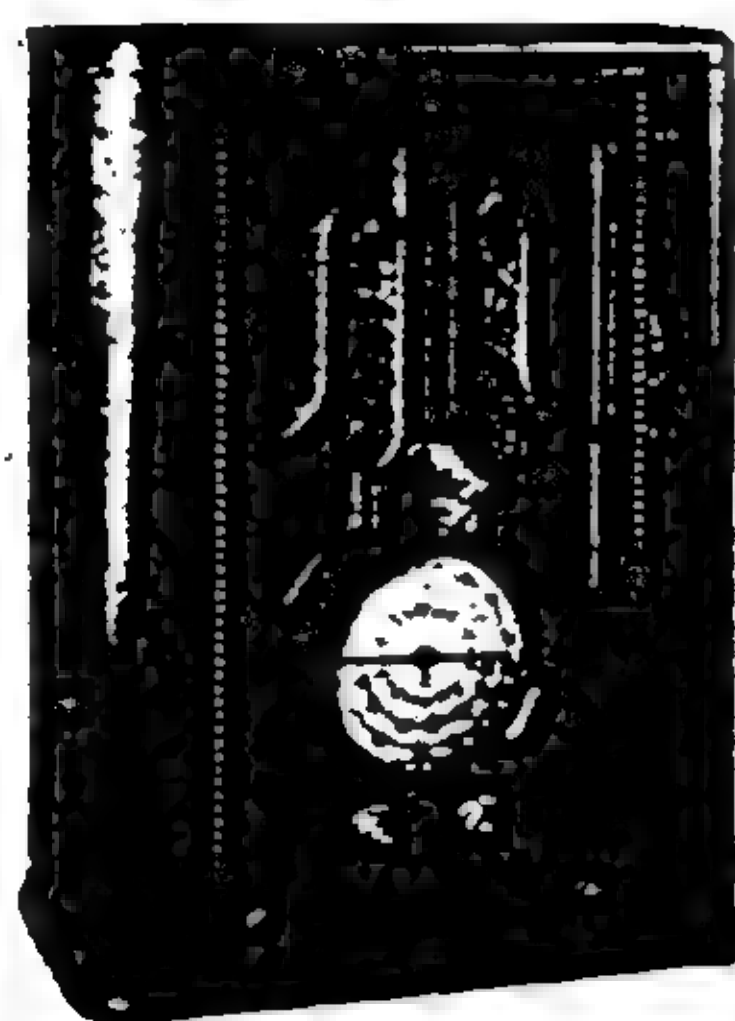
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campaign against the Communists was carefully organised and the Generalissimo — following the practice of Lord Kitchener in his Egyptian campaigns — wisely withheld his final push on the Soviet capital in Kiangsi until all his arrangements were complete. When it was made, the much advertised Soviet Republic collapsed like a house of cards, and the Communist forces have since been driven from pillar to post. They have ceased to be organised armies and are now admittedly bandits and marauders, with no abiding place. They have abandoned the pretence that they intend to attempt to establish another Government on the lines of that which fled from Juikien. For this signal change in the situation the Generalissimo was almost solely responsible, though it must be recalled that his colleagues gave him loyal support in finding the money necessary for the protracted military operations.

Although the suppression of movements deliberately intended to delay, if not entirely prevent, unification, and the campaign against the Communists, have kept the Generalissimo fully occupied, he and his colleagues have not neglected the gradual preparation for the establishment of a democratic system of government as envisaged by the late Kuomintang leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. To this end, intensive preparations are being made to terminate political tutelage and establish a constitutional regime at an early date. Already a complete rational and logical code of law has been promulgated to safeguard the rights of the people. In 1934 prisons were established to enforce the law without unnecessary hardship upon those who come before the judicial authorities. For the protection of labour, a labour union law was enacted in 1929 to allow the formation of unions along proper lines and under government supervision. The right to strike is so regulated as to safeguard the workers' interests and insure, as far as practicable, industrial peace at the same time.

Simultaneously, efforts are being made to carry out the order of the Government issued in 1929 that all arrangements for district autonomy in the district (*hsien*) should be completed without delay. Nineteen provinces have set up institutes for the training of *chuchang*, namely, heads of the sub-divisions of a district. In 1933 more than 3,000 graduates of these in-

stitutes were available for appointment. A model local government is being worked out in Kiangsi. Foreign missionaries who have lived for many years in that province, express absolute amazement at the simplicity and effectiveness of the government machinery that has been set up in the districts of Kiangsi which have been recovered from the Communists.

Furthermore, the long desired permanent constitution has been receiving much attention. Numerous drafts of the constitution have been made. Recent constitution-making owes its genesis to the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Congress held in December, 1932. The congress adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Sun Fo, providing that in order to meet the national crisis the party should endeavour to bring about, within the shortest time, local self-government throughout the country and usher in, by stages, the period of constitutionalism.

National economic planning has been another policy of China's leaders. It has been adopted by both the ruling party and the National Government. The initiative for this came from Dr. Sun, who, in his book on "International Development of China," urged: "The State should lead in business enterprises and set up all kind of productive machinery which will be the property of the State." He advocated the construction of 100,000 miles of railways, 1,000,000 miles of macadamised roads, and other productive enterprises. Various plans were proposed and one based on the six-year programme approved by the People's Convention but spread over 10 years, was announced in August, 1931. However, three months later, the National Economic Council was organised to carry out a three-year plan. Chairman Chiang Kai-shek in an address outlined the plan indicating the general lines along which reconstruction should be carried out, although details were to be worked out by commissions of experts. Two new features of the scheme were the training of administrators and international co-operation through the League of Nations. The National Economic Council has five technical committees whose work is to deal with public roads, hydraulic engineering, health, education, and rural reconstruction. Three of them, the Central Field Health Station, Bureau of Public Roads, and the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau, which are administra-

tive organs, have already accomplished a good deal of practical work, but the other two committees are policy-making bodies. Simultaneously the four-year plan, which aims at making the Yangtze Valley a centre of industrial reconstruction, has advanced beyond the vaguely idealistic stage. It was based on a scheme for the establishment of basic industries which was worked out by Dr. H. H. Kung, when he was Minister of Industries. Concrete proposals have been brought forward and foreign capital has been interested. The scheme for the building up of a steel mill along the Yangtze is one of the projects to develop China's central region.

Socially, the New Life Movement shows the direction in which China's national leaders are working. This movement, started by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has taken the country by storm. Madame Chiang in an informal chat with foreign newspaper correspondents, in Peiping expressed her belief that China's greatest hope was this reform which aims to preserve all the best of China's ancient culture and to blend it with those parts of western culture which China needs. Under the stimulus of the movement, she said that China would have every chance of becoming a great nation within ten years if given a period of peace and prosperity.

The rigid training of Generalissimo Chiang in his boyhood, caused him to be deeply distressed by the indications of juvenile depravity that he had seen during the Fukien campaign and at other times, such for instance as children of tender years indulging in smoking on the public streets. He began to consider methods of combating licentious ways in the young. Soon after his return to Nanchang from Fukien he launched the New Life Movement. In less than a month the movement became so popular that it swept nearly the entire country. Its inaugural meeting was held at Nanchang on February 19, 1934. Nanchang was the first city to respond. Then cities like Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow and Shanghai followed suit.

In one of his speeches Generalissimo Chiang advocated a reversion to the virtues taught by the Chinese sages. These virtues are Li, Yi, Lien, and Chn. "From the pragmatic point of view to-day we may interpret the four virtues as follows: Li means regulated at-

titude (mind as well as heart); Yi means right conduct (in all things); Lien means clear discrimination (honesty, in both personal, public and official life); and Chn means real self-consciousness (integrity and honour). These interpretations are given in "An Outline of the Principles" written by Generalissimo Chiang and translated by Madame Chiang.

He has consistently inculcated into the minds of the younger generation the eminent desirability of embracing and promoting loyalty, filial piety, kindness, love, faith, righteousness and peace. On one occasion, he said that, based as it is on these time-honoured virtues, the movement must be made effective by observance of the elementary principles of orderliness, cleanliness, simplicity, plain living, promptness and reliability.

No social movement can expect to attain immediate and lasting success without a central figure who can throw himself heart and soul into the cause and influence others by example and precept. In the case of the New Life Movement, Generalissimo Chiang is the central figure and his example and precept have made a strong appeal to the masses. There is every reason to believe that the movement will attain tremendous impetus as time goes on.

The depth of the wisdom of China's sages is indeed profound. It is like a living fountain of pure water, ever flowing to satisfy the spiritual thirst of the Chinese masses. Each age goes back to that wisdom afresh in order to drink at the fountain head.

After the Taiping rebellion Viceroy Tseng Kuo-fan tried to restore the observance by the Chinese of their ancient virtues. At present Generalissimo Chiang is endeavouring to lead the people back again to simple living and high thinking, or the right conduct of life, which has been much disturbed by the impact of western civilisation in the last 60 years.

After the founding of the Republic 24 years ago, the conservative people — and here a tragic note was first sounded — refused to throw aside their ancient prejudices and join in the national movement, thinking that they alone still held the key of knowledge, which as a matter of fact they had lost forever. But Generalissimo Chiang and his colleagues, as they march forward with the fearless steps

(Continued on Page 16)

THE STRONG MAN OF CHINA

THERE was a time when, to adapt Byron, civil war in China was as certainly to be expected as "an epic from Bob Southey every spring." Though civil war is still to be expected, the time of its expectation every spring is no more. That it is no more is due in large part to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government of China.

Chiang Kai-shek is the man of China's yesterday and China's to-day. Still under 50, he may be the man of China's to-morrow. Slightly built, with high forehead and delicate hands; nervy; restless; moody, he has none of the physical aids to greatness. But he has a directness, of speech and action, which has made him the master of fellow-countrymen bound by courteous convention. And he has ever been ready to sacrifice the immediate for the ultimate gain.

Long sight at least must be allowed a man who could give up the Presidency of a great country when he had just attained it; something more than desire for material gain to a man who could make a million dollars on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, as Chiang did, and then surrender it to Sun Yat Sen and the national cause.

Chiang Kai-shek never knew his father, who died when he was two years old. He was born in 1888 in a village in the Province of Chekiang, and brought up among his mother's relatives, Ningpo tradesmen. Chekiang at that time supplied 40 scholarship students a year to the National Military Academy at Paoting. At 18 Chiang was one of the 40.

From Paoting he went with a Government scholarship to the Tokyo Military College, then shining in the reflected glory won by Japanese arms in the Russo-Japanese War. The 1911 revolution broke out as he was about to graduate. He dashed back to China and was given the command of a rifle-raft revolutionary battalion which brought no particular honour either to him or to itself.

The Yuan Shih-kai regime, too, proved a disappointment. Chiang drifted out of revolutionary politics and into the lower strata of business in Shanghai. While there he married for the first time.



General Tasi Ting-kai, hero of the "Shanghai war" and former Commander of the Nineteenth Route Army, is still seeking support for the hindrance of Japanese penetration into China.



General Chen Chai-tong, formerly Commander-in-Chief of Military sea and air forces of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, was forced to leave the country after an unsuccessful attempt to oppose the Generalissimo's efforts to bring about the unification of China. The failure of General Chen, who is now touring Europe, precipitated the Generalissimo's ambition of a unified China.



Dr. Wang Chung-hui, above, the well-known jurist and diplomat and former member of the World Court at The Hague, resigned his post in Europe in order to return to China to stave off the civil war threat in the South.

An unsatisfactory life in Shanghai ended with the failure of the second revolution in 1913. The failure made a deep impression on Chiang. He left China again for Tokyo, there met Sun Yat Sen, and became Sun's devoted slave. When Sun went back to Kwangtung in 1917, Chiang went with him as a member of his staff.

In 1923 Sun sent him to Moscow for six months, to study the organisation of the Red Army and Kuomintang. On his return he made a report on the Communist system which was largely responsible for the establishment of the principle of party dictatorship in the Kuomintang, and was made head of the party Military Academy at Whampoa, across the river from Canton.

The Whampoa Academy was officered partly by Kuomintang members of undiluted allegiance, partly by Soviet advisers whom Chiang had brought back with him from Moscow. It was a great success. It provided the cadres of the Kuominchun, or Chinese National Army, a force superior in morale to any that had existed in China for many years.

The Kuominchun's successes in the troubled years from 1923 to 1928 were not invariable, and not always gained while Chiang was in command. But

they were enough, and in sufficient measure due to the spirit with which he had inspired the Whampoa cadets, to raise his prestige to a height from which it has never since fallen—for long.

His political is not so clear as his military record. From early days he was suspect to the Left Wing of the Kuomintang. After the establishment of the preponderantly Left Wing Nationalist Government at Hankow he seems to have done his best to justify its suspicions. Coming to Shanghai, rich war-chest of the revolution, he got into touch with Chang Ching-chiang, an old revolutionary friend, and through him with the influential Chinese bankers. With their aid he established a rival government at Nanking in 1927. Possibly with their aid, probably with their approval, he at the same time carried out in Shanghai a "purge" of alleged "Reds" which is the one big blot on his record.

Chiang barely survived the birth of his government. Soon after he was defeated in the field, resigned his command, and for the third time took the Tokyo road. As he took with him a not inconsiderable fortune, it was generally prophesied that he had left China for good. Vaulting personal ambition or a sincere love of his country—it



Dr. Chow Lou, Hon. LL.D. (Heidelberg), above, recently returned to China from an extensive tour of Europe. It is thought likely that he will take an active part in Southern politics.

would be an idle impertinence for a Westerner, to attempt to decide which—he put the prophets in the wrong.

In January, 1928, the Nanking Government was reorganised. In February Chiang was reappointed Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies. In October, having in the meantime made proposals for the disbandment of overgrown armies which pleased the Chinese financiers, he became President of the State Council, that is, effectively, President of the Republic.

Such, but for a brief interval when he again resigned office at the demand of Left Wing Cantonese, he has remained since. He has accomplished few of the aims the Chinese Nationalists set themselves. The "unequal" treaties remain. China has lost in Manchuria, what was potentially the richest of her provinces.

The social changes that have come are not Chiang's work, but the effect of a new spirit which would have done its work no matter who had been at the head of the State.

But it must be reckoned to his credit for the past, that, notwithstanding all the prophets who in 1927 foresaw the imminent partition of this unwieldy empire, China still, if precariously, exists. It must be reckoned to his credit for the future that he is both an excellent general and a politician without equal.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN, THE MAZZINI OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

At the commencement of 1925 Dr. Sun proceeded to North China, partly with a view to recovering his health, which had been gradually failing, and partly with the intention of calling a meeting of the Northern leaders. His health, however, grew rapidly worse and he passed away in Peking on March 12, 1925.

For 40 years Dr. Sun had struggled, first against the Manchus, then against the militarists and the imperialists, heroically from the beginning to the end without weakening, surviving countless failures and almost insurmountable difficulties.

Dr. Sun was the author of the Three People's Principles, (Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood of the People) which are well-known throughout the world.

CHIANG, BUILDER OF MODERN CHINA

In this land — traditionally regarded as eternally changeless and so sunk in dreams of the past that awakening was deemed impossible — there occurred a few years ago a political and social upheaval that can only be compared to the outflow of lava from the bowels of the earth in times of seismic activity. This is known in China as the national movement. What it really portended was known only to a few leaders, of whom the subject of this article is the admitted chief, who have essayed to lead their countrymen in safe, but progressive, paths. This minority thoroughly realizes what the new national movement means, and what it can accomplish under proper direction, and they have therefore thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the task of guiding the nation, politically, economically and socially along the path of progress to the goal of national unity.

Hitherto the hard crust of convention had bound fast the seed of new leadership beneath as it struggled to burst through into the light. From the first day of the Republic — it is not necessary to go further back — the conservative elements had rejected each appeal that was made to them to join in the great and transcendently difficult enterprise of transforming China into an up-to-date country. The dead wrappings of the past had always constrained the aspiring spirit of an awakening nation



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

that demanded a better order of things.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek then stepped out upon the political stage, and after strenuous efforts, succeeded in bursting these dead wrappings asunder. The national movement began. The new life appeared. Modern leadership emerged triumphantly. Under it a series of reforms were introduced, which will undoubtedly save China from gradual disintegration if she is given sufficient time to work out her own salvation unmolested.

Even his bitterest political opponents concede Generalissimo Chiang the credit of being the heart and soul of the reform movement. Much, if not most of what has been accomplished during the last few years can be traced directly and indirectly to his influence, support and initiative. From every political camp, even radical, he has gathered his band of helpers to give a

new life to the nation. It must be remembered that he has had the loyal assistance — without which accomplishment would have been impossible — of men like Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong, and Mr. Sun Fo, to name only a few.

National aspiration of itself can accomplish little. Although full of fervour and enthusiasm the people can but gropingly progress toward the light unless they have leadership. The contemporary history of Italy, Germany, America and Russia is necessarily largely the history of Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt and Stalin. The conditions that existed in those countries obtained also in China. A leader was called for. Someone had to bear the standard and lead the way, and that honourable, but onerous, task devolved upon Chiang Kai-shek. Consequently an account of China's recent national progress in politics, economics and social affairs must needs be mainly largely autobiographical and a record of the personal guidance of the leader placed by Fate in the vanguard.

This article does not profess to be a biography of the Generalissimo. While the earlier periods of his life were full of adventure and interest, what is of present concern relates to his career since the successful conclusion of the northern punitive expedition which made possible the permanent establishment of the National Government with Nanking as the capital. Probably it was during that expedition that the Generalissimo's

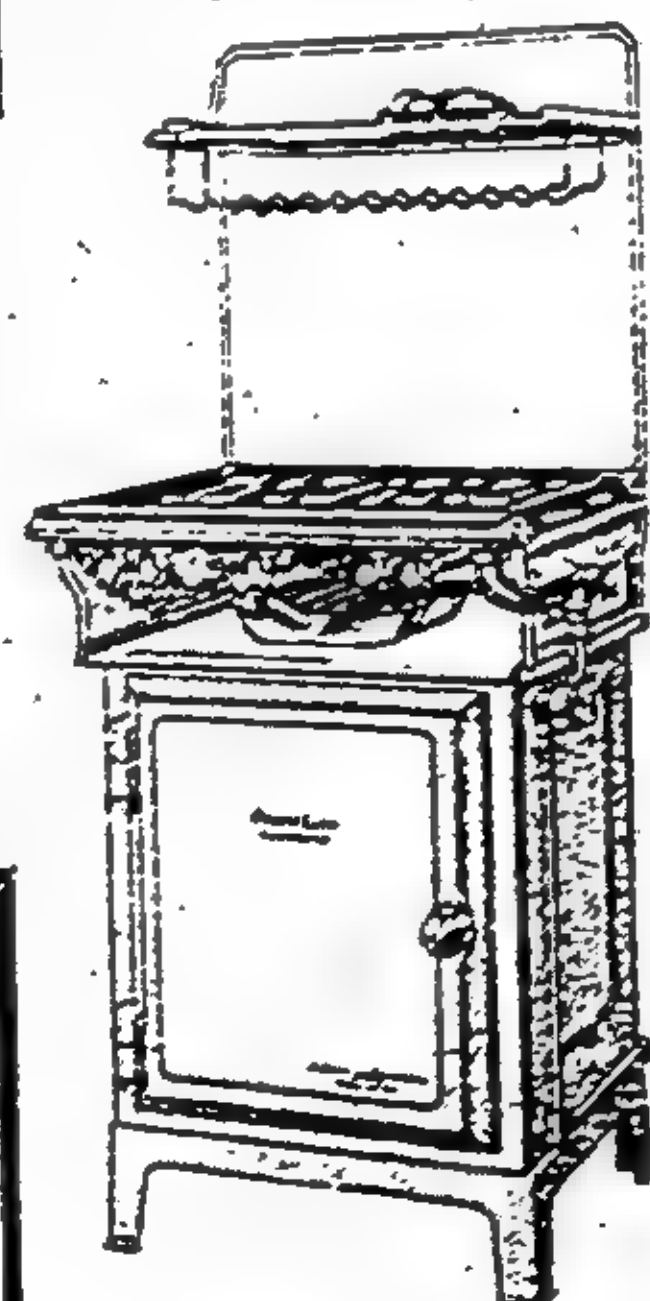
firm conviction that without unification — and unification by consent and not by force — China would continue to be powerless, and thus be at the mercy of any strong nation desirous of exploiting her weakness, became solidified and dominated all his subsequent actions.

Unhappily his sincerity was not at first recognised by certain political opponents who failed to realise that a new day had dawned. They started successive military operations against the National Government, and the latter had reluctantly to oppose force to force and crush the opposition. But those unfortunate days are over, and many of the foes of a few years ago are the friends of to-day. The flame of civil war has died completely out, and the remaining "war lords," who were formerly ready to challenge the National Government whenever ambition stirred them, have either gone into permanent retirement or have acquiesced in the new order of things and are now valued supporters of the central authority. To the Generalissimo is largely due the credit of having inspired the conviction among the people who formerly regarded civil war as a feature of national life as inevitable and unpreventable as natural calamities that to raise the banner of rebellion without legitimate cause is a crime against the nation.

Having eliminated civil war, the opportunity was afforded to grapple in real earnest with the Communist scourge. Its removal was essential to unification — it was now the only obstacle. The

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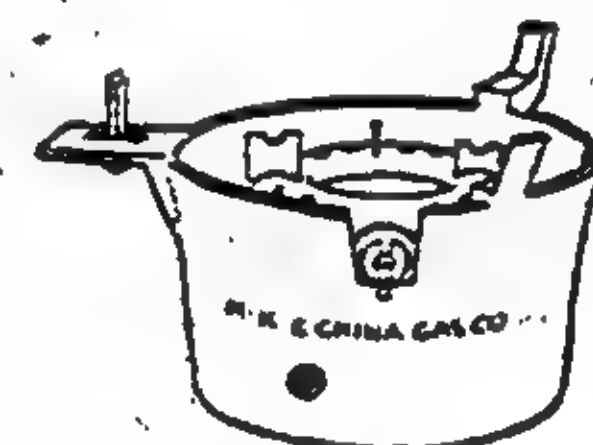
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General Wong Shin-hung, above, was recently appointed Pacification Commissioner of Kwangsi.

way of those who can profit by a higher education.

A significant step taken by the Government last year was the beginning of a complete programme of compulsory education for every child of school age.

For a good many years, the question of compulsory education was a burning issue. A great deal of discussion ensued, and a good many proposals were brought up; but the immensity of the problem seemed always to have defeated the efforts made. It is, therefore, a thing to be specially remembered that the Government last year, amid general depression and other difficulties, set going a plan for the gradual accomplishment of universal compulsory education.

Under the plan, it is expected to bring in several million more children of school age to primary schools every year. The length of compulsory education is one year in the first five years beginning from 1935; it will become two years from 1940, and four years from 1945. In other words the scheme contemplates that one year's compulsory instruction will become universal for all the children of school age of the country (estimated at 40 million) in 1939; and that the two years' compulsory instruction will be so by 1944, after which date the length of compulsory instruction will be increased to four years. Under very great financial difficulties, the Government

CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AT A GLANCE

Date	Nation	
1517—	Portugal	Explorers first went to China.
1573—		Pope sent missionaries to China.
1680—	Britain	East India Company entered commercial relations.
1719—	Russia	First commercial treaty signed with Chinese Emperor.
1783—	Britain	British sailor strangled by Chinese, causing an outburst in England.
1793—	Britain	First British Minister to China appointed.
1840—	Britain	Trade with England abolished. War followed. Hong Kong ceded.
1858—	France, Britain, U. S.	Chinese defeated in war.
1863—	Britain	General Gordon subdued rebellion.
1895—	Russia	First loan to China. Russia lends \$16,000,000.
1896—	Germany, Britain	Joint advance of \$16,000,000. Three years later same countries lent \$7,400,000.
1900—	Britain, Japan, Russia, France, Germany	Boxer rising.
1904—	Russia, Japan	Russo-Japanese War over Manchuria.
1912—		Fall of Chinese Dynasty.

appropriated for 1935-1936 \$2,400,000 for this purpose, with another half million for the border provinces; and the British, American, and French Boxer Indemnity Foundations contributed between them \$300,000. One can imagine what a change the realisation on a national scale of compulsory education will produce in the social and political life in China.

In secondary schools there is the problem of too few vocational schools. In 1932, there were a little over 250 vocational schools for the whole country as compared with 1,900 middle schools for the same year. This

problem is not merely one of smallness in the number of vocational schools. It is rather a result of failure to give vocational training its proper importance and of long neglect on the part of society. The position of the normal schools is somewhat similar to the vocational schools. There were in 1932 only less than 900 normal schools.

There are many educational problems, which cannot be dealt with here for lack of space—such, for instance, is the problem of training of teachers for secondary schools and the problem of adult schools and other forms of social education. While it is true that each of these problems is serious and needs a great amount of attention and effort, the way is clear for their solution. Taking the Chinese educational problems as a whole, one may say that after many years of trial and experiment, the fundamental directions have been marked out. What appears to be needed is a resolute and forceful pursuit of the lines of policy adopted.

CHINA'S TREATIES

Treaties exist between China and the following 23 Foreign Powers:—

Great Britain	1842
United States	1844
France	1844
Norway	1847
Sweden	1847
Denmark	1863
Netherlands	1863
Spain	1864
Belgium	1865
Italy	1866
Peru	1874
Brazil	1881
Portugal	1887
Japan	1895
Mexico	1899
Chile	1915
Switzerland	1918
Bolivia	1919
Persia	1920
Germany	1921
Soviet Russia	1924
Austria	1926
Finland	1927

PROPS FOR CHINA

Foreign loans to China, often in the form of consortiums of two or more Powers, have played a prominent part in East-West relations for the last 40 years.

Down to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, China had almost no foreign indebtedness. A few of the chief transactions since then follow:

1895—Franco-Russian loan of 400,000,000 francs to pay Japanese indemnity. Secured on customs receipts.

1912—Six-Power Consortium, from which the United States withdrew in 1913.

1920—Four-Power Consortium of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, to finance all future loans to China. Agreement still in force.

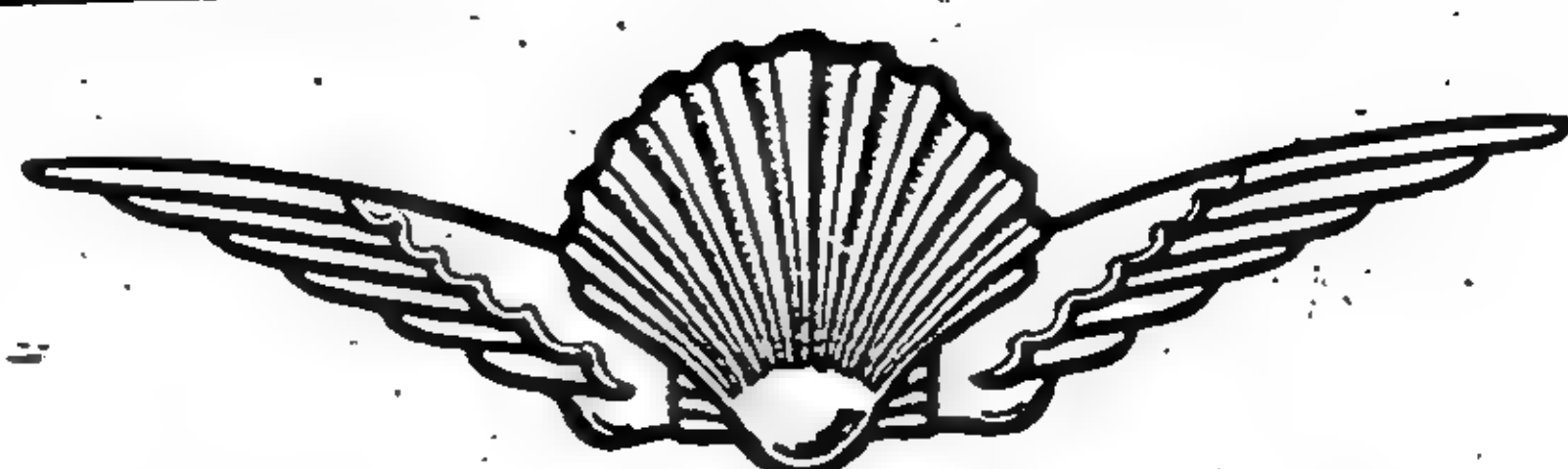
CHINESE DYNASTIES

Patriarchal Period	3000-2205 B.C.
Hsia Dynasty	2205-1766 B.C.
Shang Dynasty	1766-1122 B.C.
Chou Dynasty	1122-255 B.C.
Ch'in Dynasty	255-206 B.C.
Han Dynasty	206-220 A.D.
San Tai, or, Three States	220-280 A.D.
Wei	220-265
Shu Han	221-265
Wu	222-280
Lu-Chao, or Six Dynasties	265-589 A.D.
Southern	
Chin	265-420
Sung	420-479
Chi	479-502
Liang	502-557
Ch'en	557-589
Northern	
Northern Wei	386-535
Eastern Wei	534-543
Western Wei	535-557
Northern Ch'i	550-589
Northern Chou	557-589
Sui	589-618 A.D.
T'ang	618-907 A.D.
Hsiao Wu Tai, or Five Small Dynasties	
Hou Liang (Later)	908-923 A.D.
Hou Tang	923-936 A.D.
Hou Ts'in	936-946 A.D.
Hou Han	947-950 A.D.
Hou Chou	951-959 A.D.
Sung Dynasty	960-1279 A.D.
Yuan Dynasty	1280-1367 A.D.
Ming Dynasty	1368-1644 A.D.
T'ai Ch'ing	1644-1912 A.D.
K'ang Hsi Period	1662-1722 A.D.
Yung Cheng Period	1723-1735 A.D.
Ch'ien Lung Period	1736-1795 A.D.
Chia Ch'ing Period	1796-1820 A.D.
Tao Kuang Period	1821-1850 A.D.
Hsien Feng Period	1851-1861 A.D.
T'ung Chih Period	1862-1874 A.D.
Kuang Hsu Period	1875-1908 A.D.
Hsuan T'ung Period	1909-1912 A.D.
Republican Period	1912 A.D.



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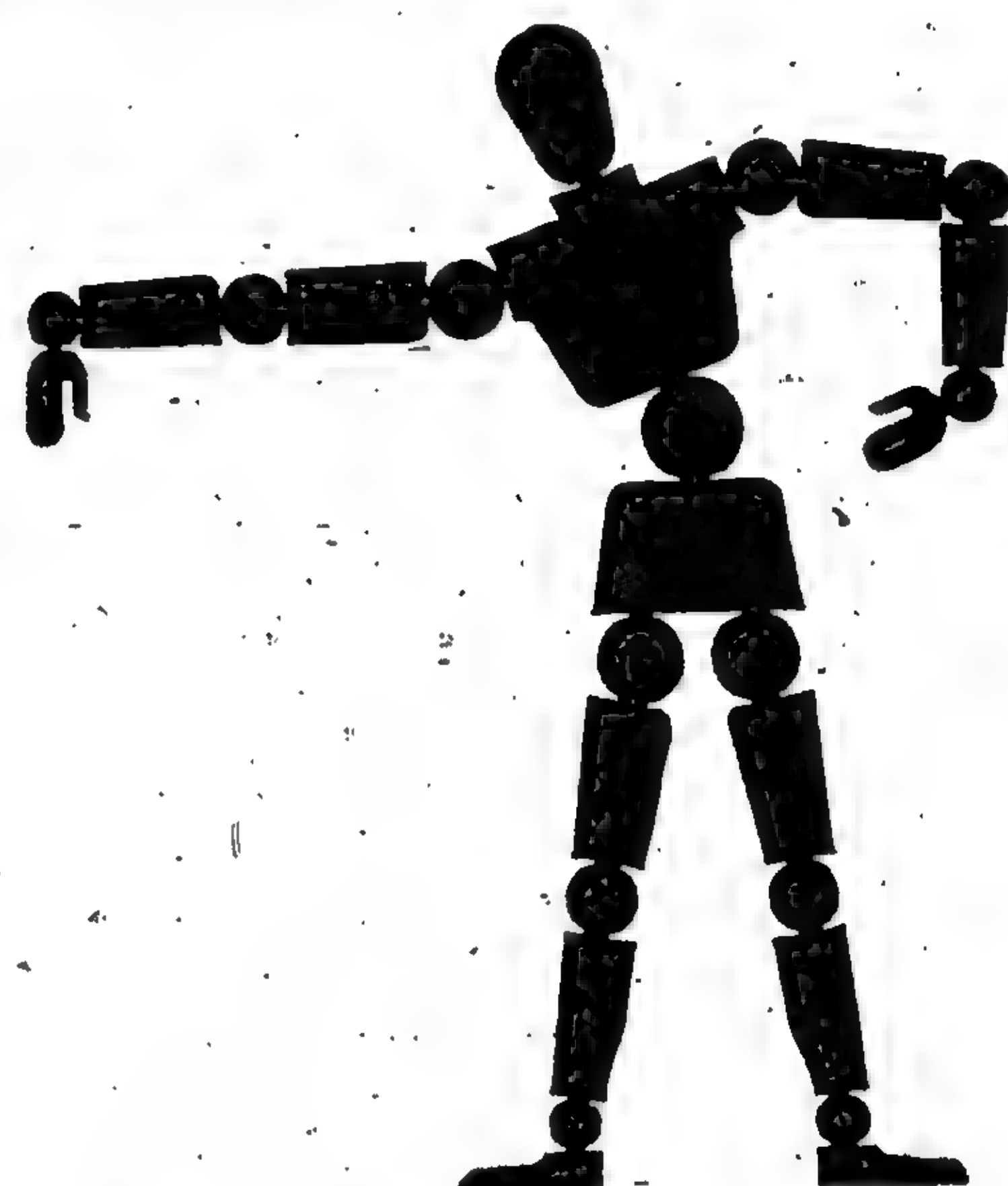
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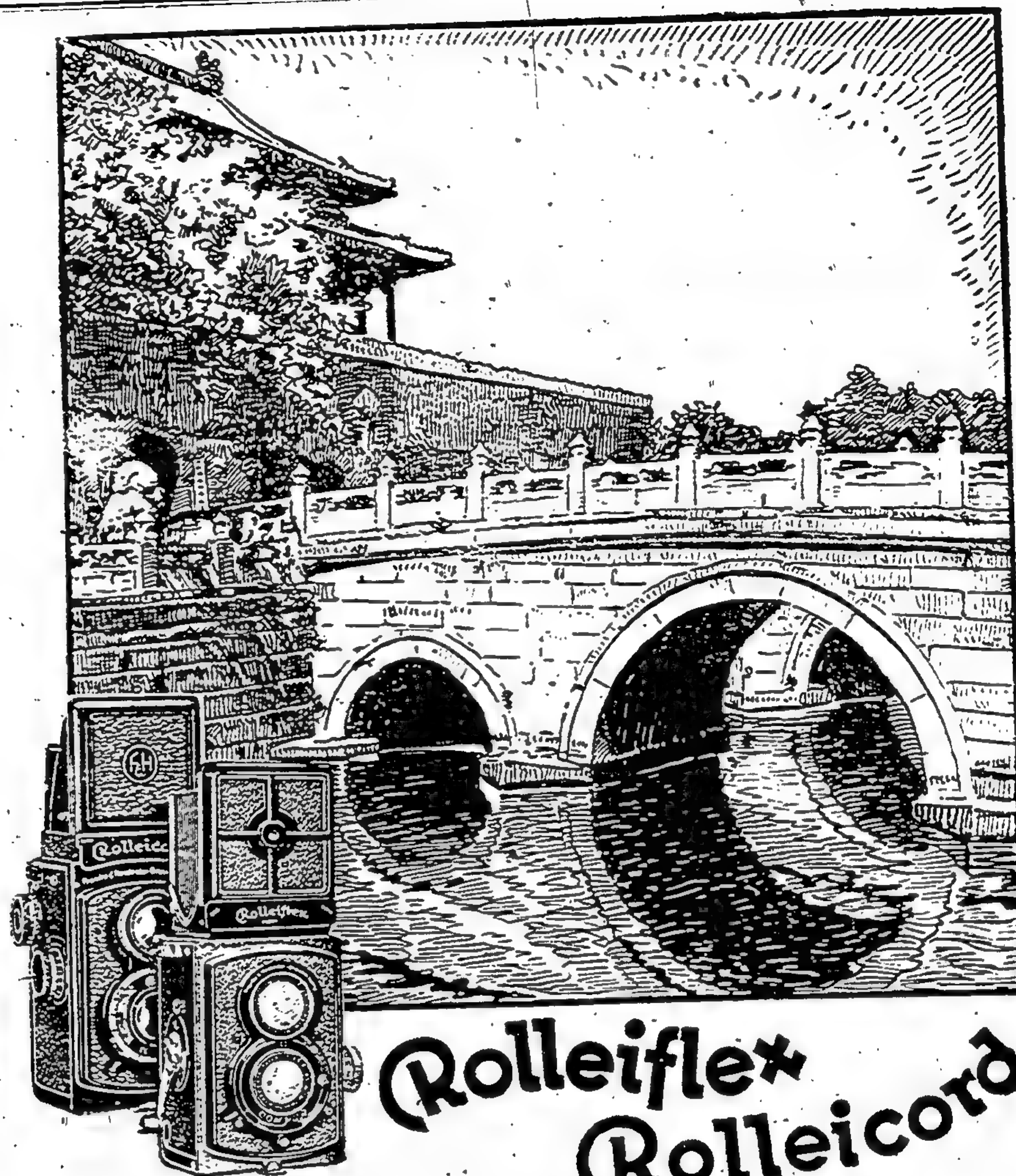
"UNITED WE STAND - - - -"



Top Row: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the National Military Affairs Commission, who scored yet another success in the recent negotiations with the Kwangsi warlords. The most talked-of man in China to-day, the Generalissimo will shortly be celebrating his 50th birthday and Chinese all the world over are raising funds to make him suitable presents. The birthday gift from local Chinese will take the form of an aeroplane.

Middle Row: (Left) General Huang Ma-sung, formerly chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, is now Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. (Right) General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung Province and Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Route (Kwangtung) Army.

Bottom Row: (Left) General Huang Hsu-ch'u, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government. (Centre) General Li Chung-jen, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangsi Province and Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route (Kwangsi) Army. (Right) General Pei Chung-hsi, formerly second-in-command to General Li Chung-jen, is a member of the Standing Committee of the National Military Affairs Commission.



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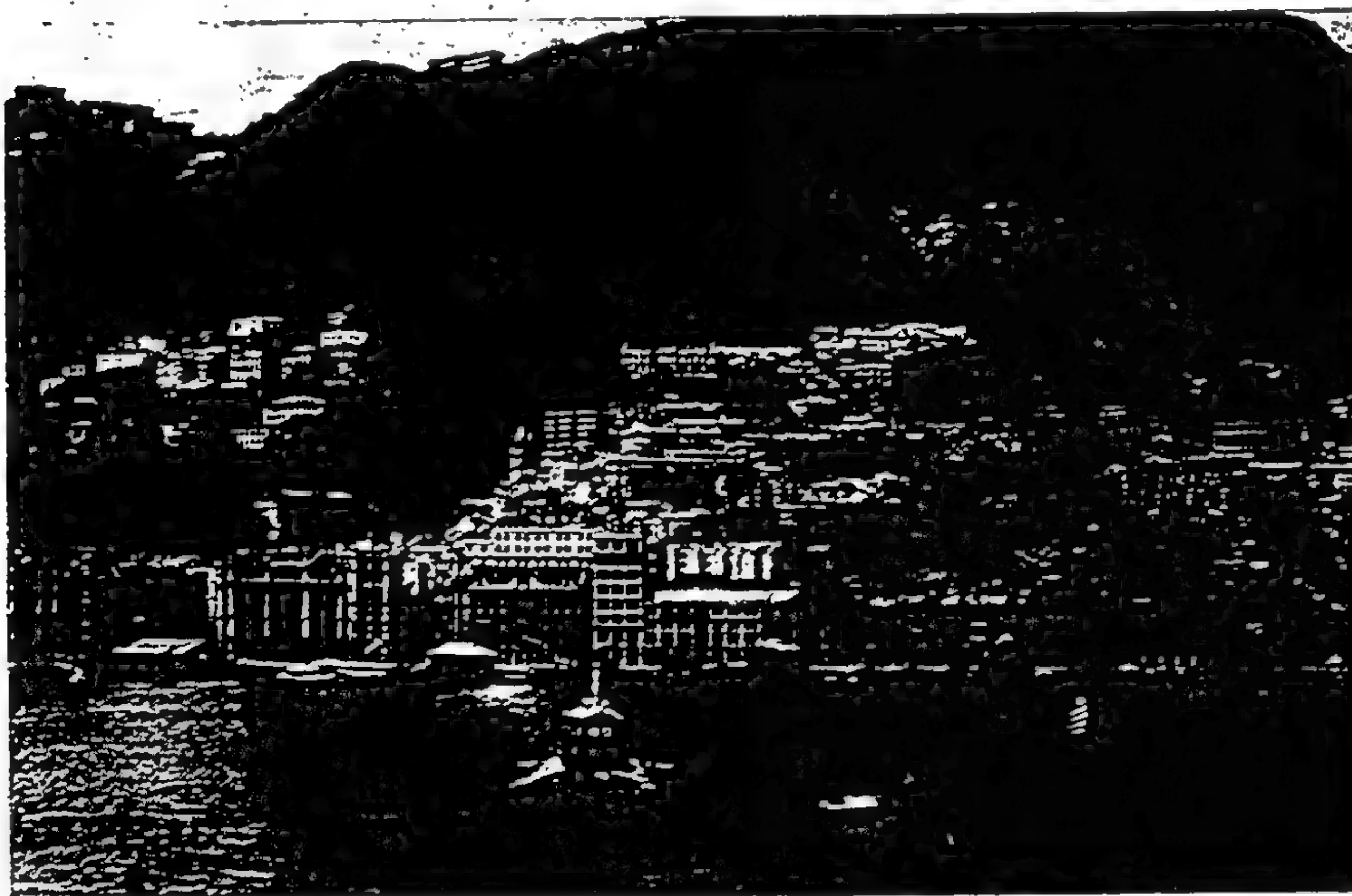
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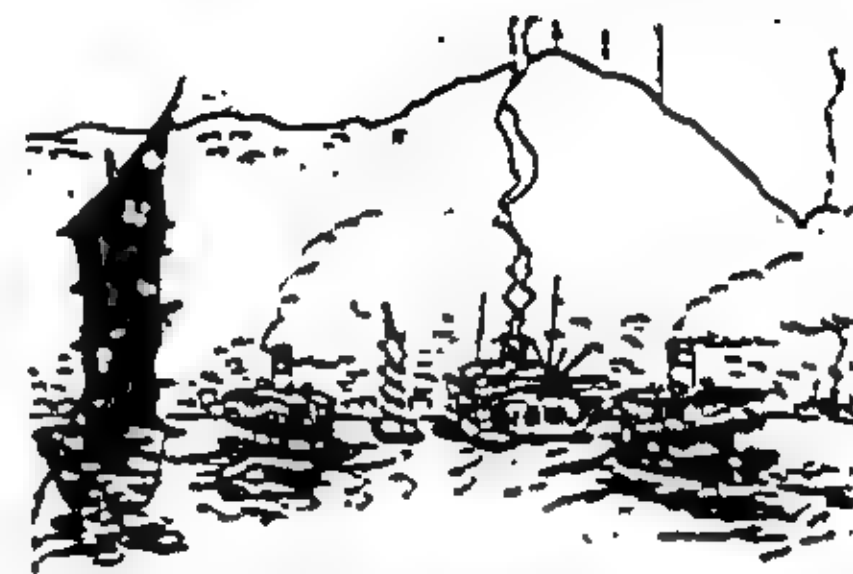
The above picture and the one below show a striking contrast of the district in the vicinity of St. John's Cathedral. This picture was taken from Scandal Point.



A more recent view of the same district as shown above, this picture being taken from a ferry launch in mid-harbour instead of Scandal Point.



The above picture gives a view of the harbour from The Albany. Note the old-fashioned ships in the harbour.



The New Life Movement

(Continued from Page 9)

to them of the conditions in the country at large and particularly in their own districts. He pointed out to them the necessity of recognising the sacrifices their parents were making to give them educations and the fact that such sacrifices entailed a proportionate responsibility on the part of the students to repay the community for what they were receiving.

As a direct result of this talk the students pledged themselves to return to their homes to take active part in giving a practical impetus to the principles of the New Life Movement. Some pledged themselves to open up kindergartens for the village children; others, to teach night classes for the adults; others, to lecture on hygiene and sanitation; and still others to make fly swatters and to rid their communities of breeding places of insects which carry malarial infections.

The New Life Movement has already come within the reach of the humblest citizen and has much to contribute to the most enlightened. As it operates in Kiangsi, so it is spreading and flourishing all over the country. In conclusion let me quote from a letter from one of the foreign missionaries, now in Kiangsi, on his reaction to the work sponsored there by the New Life Movement:

"The suppression of the communist-bandits and the work of the New Life Movement are proving to be the first stage of a long battle against ignorance, dirt, carelessness, unsuitable dwellings, and the corruption that has for so long cost so much in human suffering. Like the programme of Christ this movement is concerned with the poor, the oppressed, the sick, and the little children who have never been given a chance to enjoy life. Out of it will come a strong and united China, which will command the respect of the world, and the new China, like the very old one, will be based firmly upon the four cardinal virtues, with the addition of those desirable elements which go to make a modern world."

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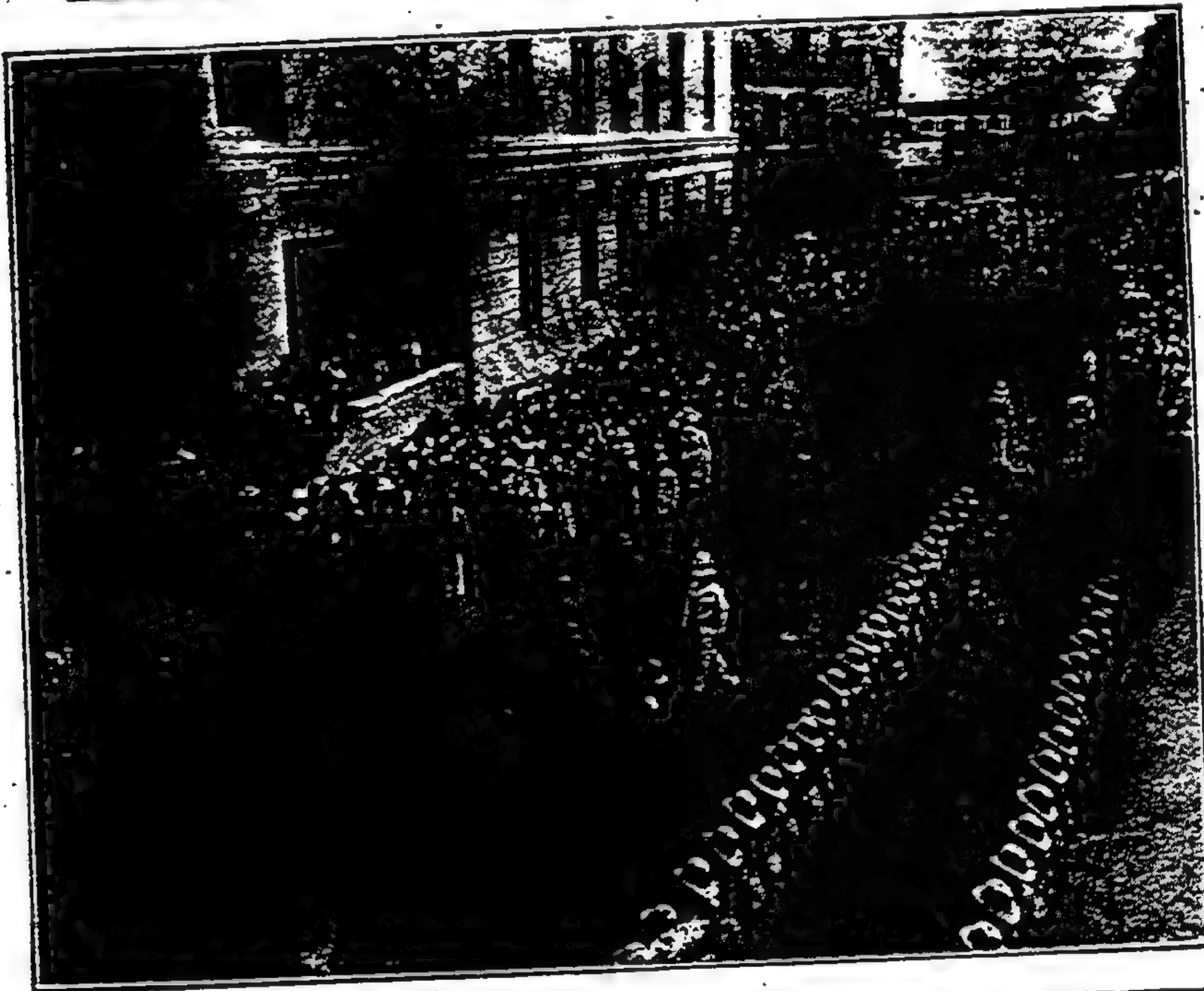
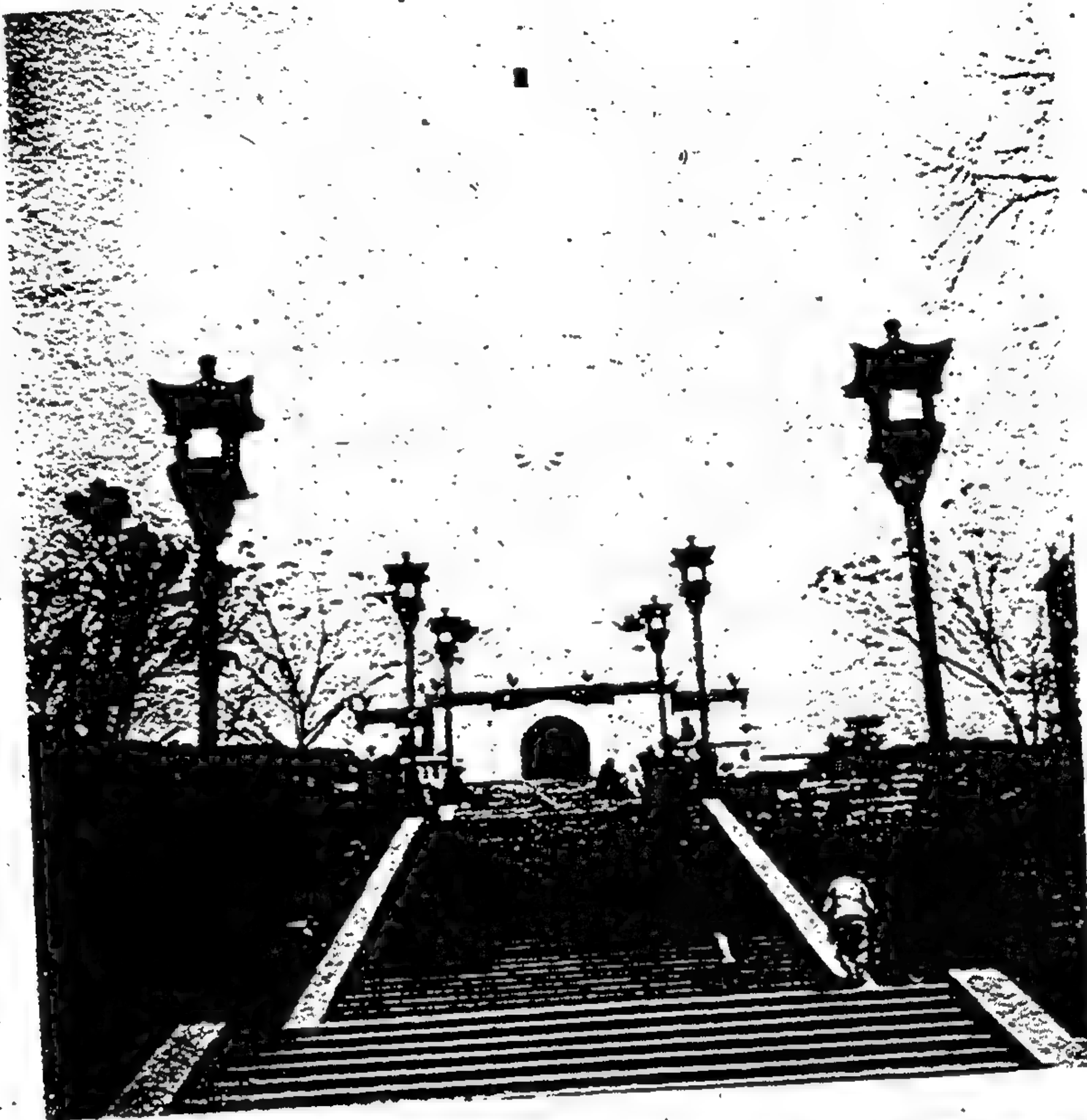
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His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, above, together with Lady Caldecott, paid an informal visit to Canton recently and were given a very warm welcome by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

(Top Left) The Sun Yat-sen Cenotaph at Canton.

(Lower left) The Double Tenth, 1936, marks the first anniversary of the opening of the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank building by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. N. L. Smith.



Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the Chairman of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang.



The late Mr. Hu Han-ma, veteran Kuomintang leader, was an ardent disciple of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Chiang, Builder Of Modern China - - -

(Continued from Page 9)

of youth, will eventually emancipate them from bad social habits and call them back to the ancient ways of living.

China's modern national leadership, with Generalissimo Chiang as the doyen, is heading politically for national solidarity and stability, the democratic system of government, national economic planning (or State control of basic industries), better means of communications, rural rehabilitation and general reconstruction. Socially, it is endeavouring to secure a return to the ancient virtues which stood China in good stead for thousands of years, and to re-

tain those parts of western civilisation which have been found desirable for China to engraft. This task is almost appalling in its immensity but a beginning has been made.

The fact that the leader was born on a lonely farm and lived in his boyhood among the silent hills by the side of rushing torrents tended to make him stubborn and strong-willed, but these very characteristics, which are considered by some as shortcomings, have supplied the power to sustain any forward movement inaugurated either upon his personal initiative, or with his approval. Here lies the secret of the political, social and other achievements of the National Government.

Finally, any brief sketch of the Generalissimo intended to show what manner of man he really is would be woefully inadequate if reference were not made to the signal courage both moral and physical—that he has displayed throughout his public life. He is no politician. If his reason tells him that a certain course is morally right and in the interests of the country he takes it regardless of consequences. He never thinks of his personal safety or of popularity. Time after time he has placed his liberty—even his life—in the hands of those reported to be anything but well disposed towards him. He has ordered steps to be taken, which while highly necessary, and en-

tirely justifiable were certain to cause discontent. These things could not sway him. All he thinks of is the weal of the nation. That is the manner of man who leads China to-day.—Hollington K. Tong in *The China Press*.

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Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., Hong Kong's first Governor.



Dr. Robert Morrison, the founder of Protestant Missions in China, was sent to Canton by the London Missionary Society in 1807, and two years later was made translator to the East India Company. The centenary of his death was observed in 1934, when a special service was held in Macau, the Rt. Rev. Bishop R. O. Hall, of Victoria, being amongst those who made the trip to the Portuguese colony for the occasion.

China's Economic Future Reviewed

(Continued from Page 4)

Recognising the importance of enabling the primary producer to obtain credit on terms that gave him a fair prospect of getting a reasonable return for his labour, the matter has been taken up by the National Government and the foreign style banks. Good work in this direction is being done by co-operative societies, which are, when necessary, subsidised by the National Economic Council. The National Economic Council, assisted with a grant of \$500,000 for co-operatives. Its administration was entrusted to the N.E.C. Kiangsi Co-operatives Trust Fund Committee which makes loans either to the Provincial Committee on Co-operatives, or to the Kiangsi Office of the China International Famine Relief Commission. It is understood that a very high percentage of loans is promptly repaid, thus enabling further loans to be made.

This movement is not confined to Kiangsi, and will gradually be introduced in every part of the country.

No sketch of economic reconstruction in the provinces however brief would be complete without alluding to the voluntary services being given by Christian Chinese students from all over the country in Kiangsi. These young men and women, many of whom were educated abroad or in the foremost educational institutions in China, and who had brilliant careers before them, sacrificed everything to work among the farmers and help them on toward a new economic life. They receive no remuneration for their services beyond an allowance which just enables them to live on a standard infinitely below that to which they had been accustomed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the task of raising the economics of China to the level of that of progressive coun-

tries presents almost insuperable difficulties. Even the harsh lessons of adversity have not yet taught the people as a whole the necessity of co-operating with the endeavours of the National Government to eradicate the old abuses and impositions to which they had grown accustomed and had accepted as the inevitable and fate-ordained scheme of things. Just as, in most countries, health authorities experience great opposition when they seek to introduce improvements in hygiene and so forth which are in the permanent interests of the people themselves, so the more conservative elements of the Chinese have been slow in co-operating in measures which would be to their enduring advantage.

But this like most generalisations, is not entirely true. There have been indications, notably in Kiangsi, that the people are beginning to learn that national salvation, and a better and more hopeful life for themselves, can only be attained by following the advice of those leaders who are devoting their lives to these ends. They have realised the fatuity of taking the specious short cuts advocated by the Communists, which only lead to misery and anarchy.

Furthermore, although many

of the people are still in the thrall of conservatism and passively resist progress, the fundamental character of the Chinese race is an invaluable asset. The tenacity with which they have clung to old ways is a guarantee that they will be equally faithful to the new spiritual and material life that they are offered when they come fully to understand that the doors of hope are being thrown open to them.

At no time since the establishment of the Republic have more signs been manifest of popular awakening. The tangible evidence of better communications and more rational taxation are having a profound effect. Another factor has been the series of stirring speeches delivered by the Generalissimo in various centres since the beginning of last year. Those speeches were couched in language easily comprehended by the people. They bore external and internal evidence of being the spontaneous utterances of a man who was fervently anxious that China should wipe away the reproach of backwardness, both spiritually and materially. His New Life Movement, followed by the Economic Reconstruction Movement, has appealed to the imagination of the people. The fearlessness and relentless logic of these speeches have made a deep impression, not only upon

the Chinese, but upon foreigners who have read them.

The most ignorant farmer is now beginning to understand that the rural producer is offered a "squarer deal" than he has ever had. No longer is he looked upon as an inconsequential entity from whom the maximum amount of taxation should be squeezed. His lot has become the primary care of a sympathetic Government. The effect will not be manifested immediately because of hindering factors to which attention has already been drawn. In many cases — the silver policy adopted by the United States of America may be cited as an example — the progress of China has been arrested by circumstances over which she had no control. Similarly with the forcible seizure of four of her provinces in the North. She lost the Customs and salt revenue therefrom, while her loan obligations were not decreased.

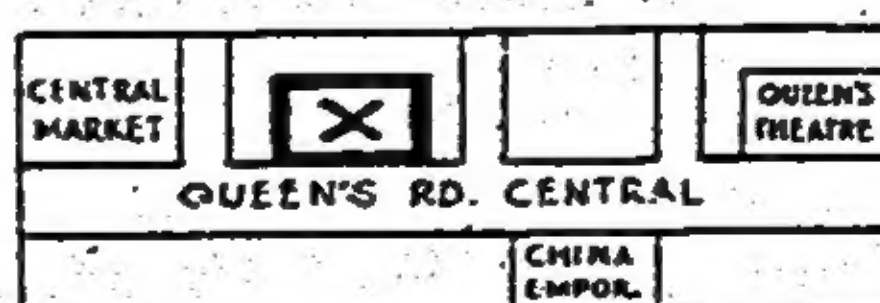
But, although the benefit of China's New Deal will not be apparent at once, undoubtedly both trade and the rural producer will immensely benefit in the future. It may be said without fear of contradiction that, where improvement depends upon China's own efforts, the National Government will reap its due reward for its endeavours to bring about economic recovery by improving the condition and opportunities of the people.

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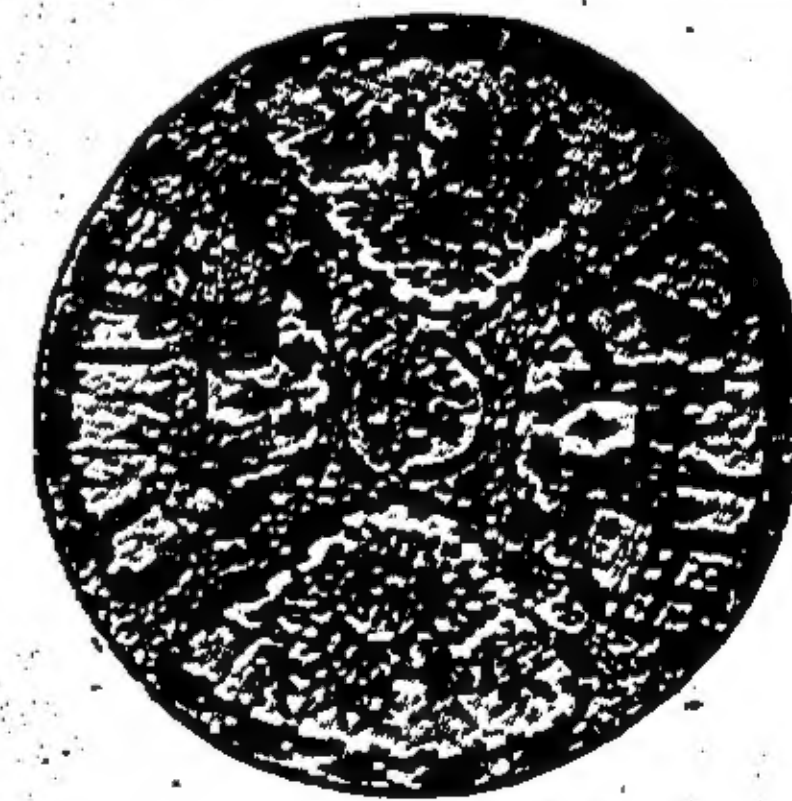
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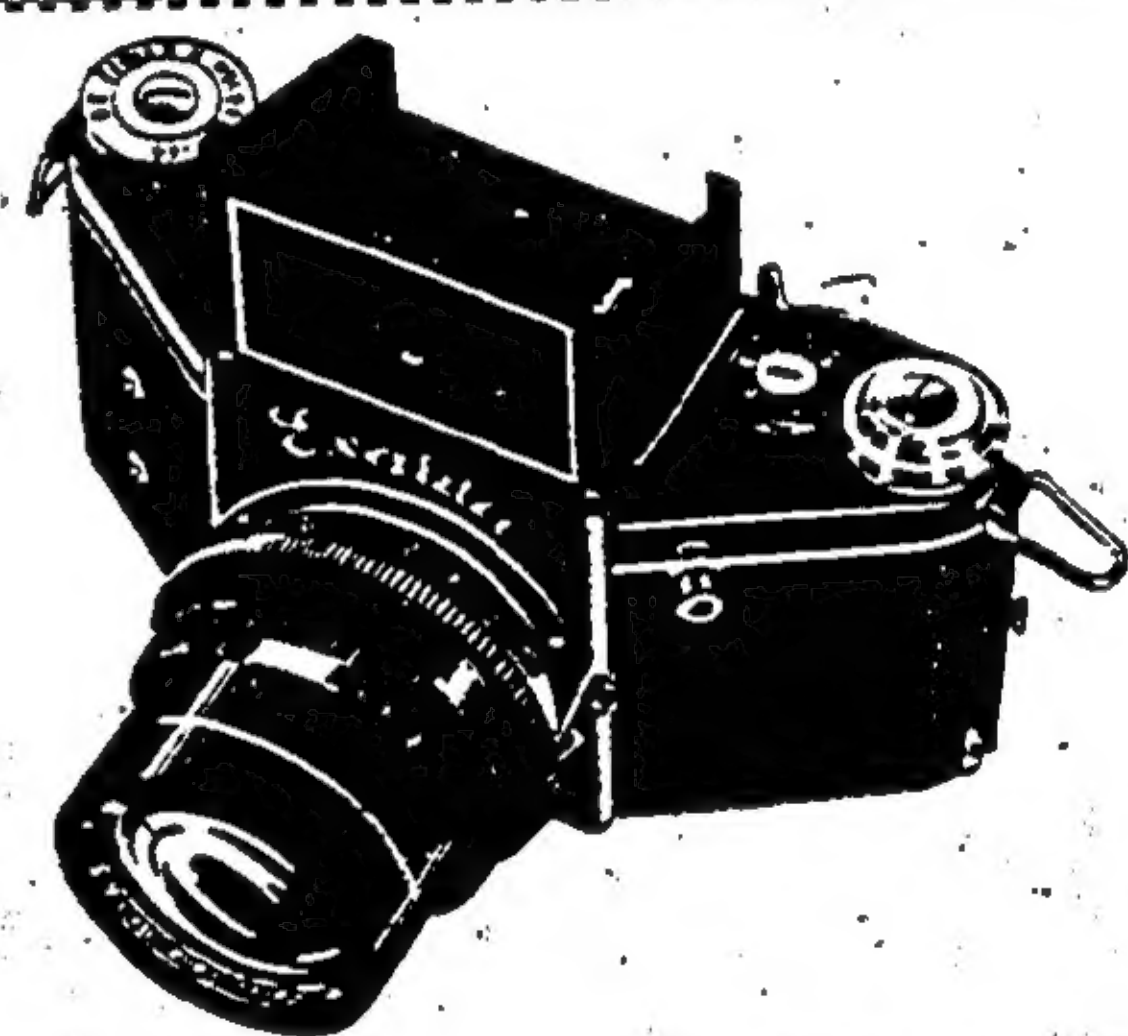
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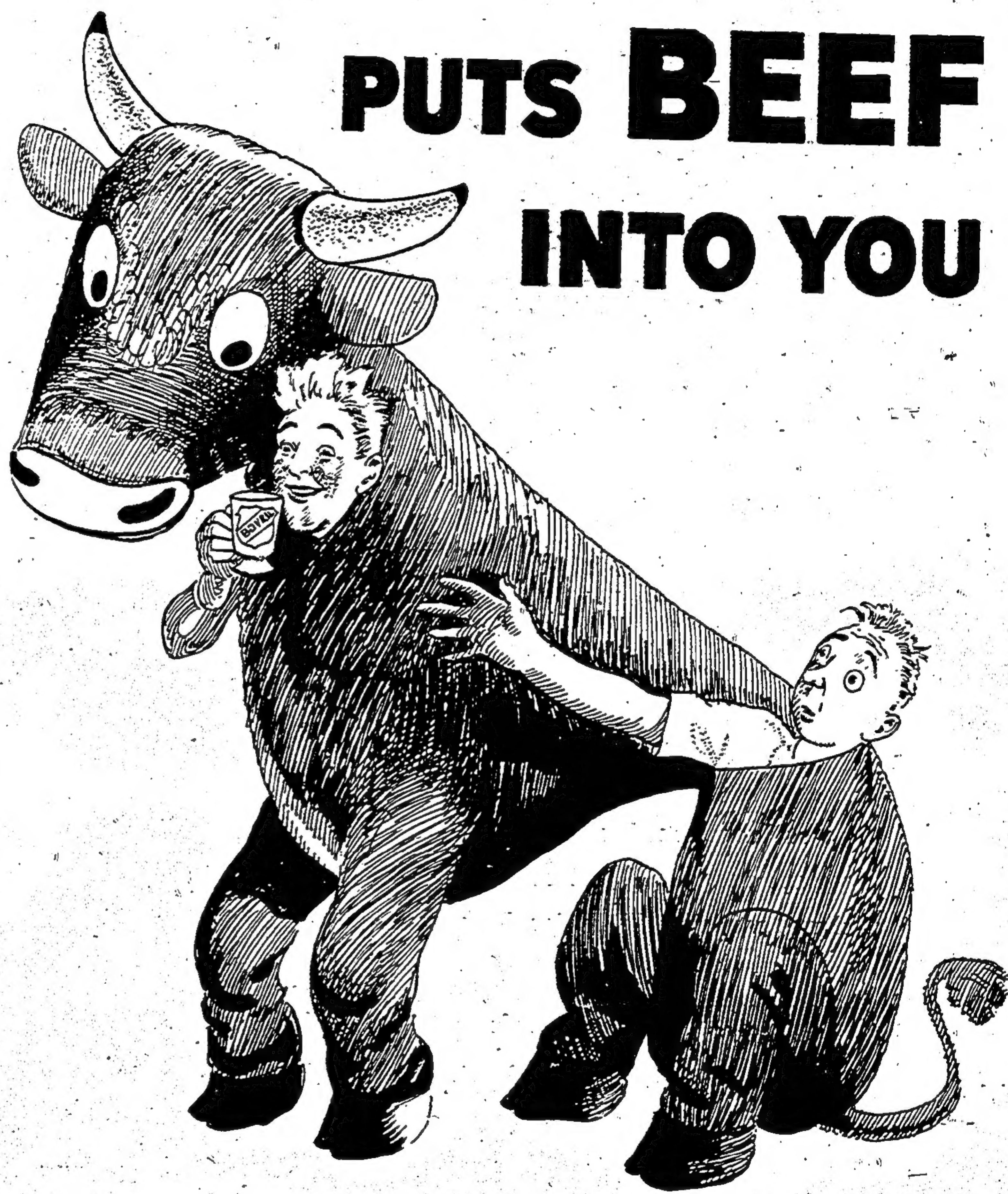
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